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CHILD LABOR LAWS

AND

CHILD LABOR FACTS

An Anaylsis by States



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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE

331 FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

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HOW TO USE ANALYSIS OF STATE CHILD LABOR LAWS

Numerous requests from citizens and organizations for enlightenment regarding child labor conditions in their own states have prompted this analysis of child labor laws and presentation of child labor facts. The data for each state are published separately; the sheets for all the states, including figures for the United States as a whole, are available in bound copies.

The information includes (1) an analysis of the law under nine headings (minimum age for employment, school attendance, hours of work, night work, work permits, agriculture and domestic service, street trades, dangerous trades and occupations, workmen's compensation), with outstanding weaknesses in the law indicated; (2) figures relative to child labor and school attendance and the rank of the state in these respects; (3) publications dealing with child labor in the state.

In each case the analysis has been sent to the State Departments of Labor and of Education with a request for verification or correction, and an endeavor has been made to secure rulings and interpretations. When received these have been incorporated.

We recognize that, due to lack of sufficient knowledge and experience, there is on certain points a difference of opinion as to exactly what the legislative restrictions should be. In some cases local conditions may affect the standards desirable for that community. On such matters as the provisions of the continuation school law, the employment of children in theatrical performances, in agriculture and in domestic service, we state the law without expressing our opinion as to its adequacy.

Provisions relating to child employment in street trades, in agriculture and in domestic service are not included in the analysis of minimum age, hours, etc., but are treated as separate items. The legal age for the employment of children in theatres, which sometimes constitutes an exemption to the minimum age and sometimes is above the minimum age, is included under "Dangerous Trades and Occupations."

Minimum Age Limit. This is the *minimum* age for all occupations and exemptions from it are noted. There may be a *higher* age for some occupations which is noted under "Dangerous Trades and Occupations."

School Attendance. This is included because school attendance and child labor laws are complementary, and employment not forbidden by the child labor law is sometimes indirectly forbidden by the school law. Exemptions permitting employment are noted, but the usual exemptions for distance, physical or mental incapacity, etc., are not indicated. Exemption of children who are employed means, of course, *legally* employed and in many states the completion of a specified school grade is therefore required. This is noted under the section on *Work Permits*.

The minimum length for the school term prescribed by law and the requirements of continuation school attendance are mentioned, but are not measured by any fixed standard. Laws requiring attendance at continuation school usually apply only to communities where a specified number of children are employed, or to communities which have established such schools.

Hours and Night Work. These sections give the maximum number of hours per day and week permitted and the prohibition for work at night. Exemptions which lower the standard are noted. Certain occupations where the provision is higher (such as night messenger work) are noted under "Dangerous Trades and Occupations."

Work Permits. This provision of the law, upon which rests the effectiveness of all child labor regulation, offers the greatest possibility of variation between statute and practice. It is often difficult, for instance, to determine from the law whether documentary proof of age is actually required and it would be impossible to verify this without a study of the permits granted. What we have given, it must be borne in mind, is a statement of the law as it stands upon the statute books.

In some states "Age Certificates," issued on proof of age, are required for children over 16 years.

Street Trades. In states reported as having no street trades law, or an inadequate one, there may be municipal ordinances on the subject.

Agriculture and Domestic Service. Most state laws either directly exclude agriculture and domestic service from the provisions of the child labor law relating to age, hours, night work and employment certificates, or fail to include them in the list of occupations covered by the law. In some states the law applies to "all gainful occupations" and thus nominally at least includes agriculture and domestic service. In a few states special provisions of the law apply. On the whole, however, regulation of the employment of children in agriculture and domestic service depends upon the enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations. With regard to dangerous occupations, adequate knowledge is lacking as to just what occupations, processes or types of work are prejudicial to health, safety and welfare. We have therefore classified as "weakness" the omission from the list of prohibited occupations of those most commonly forbidden in state laws.

The occupations most commonly prohibited for children under 16 years of age include the following: Adjusting belts, working in connection with dangerous or poisonous acids, dyes or gases, working around dangerous electrical machinery, laundry machinery, printing presses, steam machinery, unguarded belts, working on scaffolding or in tunnels, or engaging in heavy work in the building trades, theatrical work, bowling alleys, pool and billiard halls.

The occupations most commonly forbidden for children under 18 years of age include the following: Oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery in motion, switch tending, etc., on railroads, working in connection with electric wires, explosives, elevators, hoisting machines, night messenger work.

Workmen's Compensation. In this analysis it is impossible to give a complete digest of the compensation law and only two points of special interest to minors are noted: (1) whether minors legally or illegally employed are included, (2) whether there is extra compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

SOURCES FOR CHILD LABOR AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FIGURES

Figures relative to the extent of child labor in each state, its distribution by industries, and the rank of the state in this respect are based upon the U. S. Census of 1920. A revision based on the 1930 Census statistics on occupations will be issued as soon as the figures for all states are available. Meanwhile, for the sake of consistency, the 1920 Census figures are allowed to remain throughout. It must be borne in mind that the Census does not include working children under 10 years of age, of whom there are many thousands in industrialized agriculture and general farm work as well as in street trades, tenement homework and domestic service. It must also be remembered that the 1920 Census was taken in January when agricultural employment is at its lowest ebb.

Where changes in the child labor and school attendance laws which would affect these figures have been made since 1920, the fact has been noted.

CHILD LABOR PUBLICATIONS

An attempt is made to list for each state recent printed material dealing with child labor. The National Child Labor Committee will be glad to have its attention called to any such material that is not listed.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The First Federal Child Labor Law

The first Federal Child Labor Law, enacted on September 1, 1916, to become effective one year after its passage, prohibited the shipment in interstate and foreign commerce of goods produced in mines or quarries in which children under 16 years of age were employed, or in mills, canneries, workshops, factories, or manufacturing establishments in which children under 14 years of age were employed, or in which children between 14 and 16 years of age worked more than eight hours a day or six days a week or between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

This law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on June 3rd, 1918.

The Second Federal Child Labor Law

The second Federal Child Labor Law, included in the Revenue Act of February 24, 1919, imposed a tax upon the profits of all mines and manufacturing establishments employing children in violation of the above standards.

This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on May 15, 1922.

The Child Labor Amendment

The 68th Congress at its first session in the spring of 1924 passed by a vote of 297 to 69 in the House of Representatives and 67 to 23 in the Senate, a joint resolution giving Congress power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Before this amendment can become a part of the Constitution it must be ratified by the legislatures of 36 states. To date only 6 states have ratified: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Montana, and Wisconsin. In 3 states it has been ratified by one house only; in 2 states it has never been considered; in the remainder it has been rejected by adverse vote, postponement, or is being held in Committee.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	12,502,582
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	1,060,858
Per cent of children gainfully employed	8.48

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	647,309
Extraction of minerals	7,191
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	185,337
Transportation	18,912
Trade	63,368
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	1,130
Professional service	3,465
Domestic and personal service	54,006
Clerical occupations	80,140

1,060,858

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	15,306,793
Average number 7-14 years attending school	13,869,010
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	90.6

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	169.3
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PUBLICATIONS

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Washington, D. C.

Children in Gainful Occupations in the Fourteenth Census of the United States.
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1920.

Ensign, Forest Chester. Compulsory School Attendance and Child Labor. (A Study of the Historical Development of Regulations Compelling Attendance and Limiting the Labor of Children in a Selected Group of States). The Athens Press, Iowa City, Iowa, 1921.

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

Administration of Child Labor Laws. Publication No. 133, 1924.

Annual Reports. Chief of the Children's Bureau to the Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Child Labor in the United States: Ten Questions Answered. Publication No. 114. Fourth Edition, 1926.

Child Labor Outlines for Study. Publication No. 93, Fourth Edition, 1926.

References on Child Labor and Minors in Industry, 1916-24. Compiled by Laura A. Thompson. Publication No. 147, 1925.

State Child Labor Standards. Chart 1.

State Compulsory School Attendance Standards Affecting the Employment of Minors. Chart 2.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, New York City.

The Child Labor Situation. Information Service. January 19, 1929.

FULLER, RAYMOND G.

Child Labor and the Constitution. T. Y. Crowell Publishing Company, New York, 1923.

The Meaning of Child Labor. McClurg Company, Chicago, Illinois. 1922.

"Child Labor" in Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences (Vol. 3, pp 412-24). Macmillan Company, New York City, 1930.

Johnsen, Julia E. Child Labor: Selected Articles. H. W. Wilson Company, New York City, 1925.

Loughran, Miriam E. The Historical Development of Child Labor in the United States. Catholic University, Washington, D. C., 1921.

Mangold, George B. Problems of Child Welfare (Part IV, pp. 323-396). Revised edition. Macmillan Company, New York City, 1924.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City.

The American Child—a monthly journal devoted to child labor and related problems.

Analysis of Child Labor Laws and Summary of Child Labor Facts by States.

Child Labor: Selected Bibliography 1920-1927.

Child Labor Facts, 1930.

Fourteen Is Too Early: Some Psychological Aspects of School-Leaving and Child Labor. Raymond G. Fuller, 1927.

The Work of the National Child Labor Committee, 1904 to 1929. 1929.

U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION, Washington, D. C.

Laws Relating to Compulsory Education. Bulletin, 1928, No. 20. 1929.

ALABAMA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any gainful occupation; except that boys of 12 may work during vacations in business offices, mercantile establishments, dairies, and as caddies.

Weakness

The exemption for boys of 12 is a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years unless they are 14 years and have completed the 8th grade, or unless 14 years and employed.

There is no minimum length for the school term established by law.

There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

The power of the Board of Education to reduce period of compulsory attendance.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for children under 16 years.

Children under 16 years working outside of school hours may not be employed more than 4 hours on any school day or 28 hours in any week.

Night Work

Children under 16 years may not be employed between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 16 years. These are issued by the school authorities and are granted on (1) a written promise of employment stating nature of occupation (2) documentary proof of age (3) a school record showing completion of the 6th grade; after September 1, 1932 of the seventh grade; and after September 1, 1934 of the eighth grade (4) a certificate of physical fitness issued by a county health officer or public school physician.

For vacation permits for children 14 to 16, and special permits for vacation work for boys over 12, the school record is waived; also for age certificates, required for minors between 16 and 17. Certificates may be issued to children 14 years and over to work on Saturdays and outside of school hours provided that the child is regular in school attendance and his school work is satisfactory to the principal in his school.

Street Trades

Boys under 12 and girls under 18 may not engage in street occupations, but boys of 10 may deliver newspapers on fixed routes in residential sections. Boys between 12 and 16 may not engage in street trades between 8 P. M. and 5 A. M. in cities of 25,000 or over. Badges issued by superintendent of schools are required.

Weakness

Street trades should be forbidden for boys under 14.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Both are specifically exempt from the provisions of the child labor law relative to age, hours of work, night work, and employment certificates.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a comprehensive list of occupations and places (including mines and quarries) considered physically or morally dangerous or hazardous for children under 16 years is forbidden, and the State Board of Health may extend this. Persons under 18 are forbidden to work as messengers between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Persons under 21 are forbidden to work in pool or billiard rooms.

Weakness

(1) Occupations not prohibited for children under 16 years are adjusting belts, working about dangerous electrical and steam machinery, oiling and cleaning machinery in motion, working about electric wires, elevators, hoisting machines and explosives.

(2) There is no prohibition of occupations physically dangerous for persons between 16 and 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors injured while illegally employed are granted double compensation.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

(The present educational requirement for work permits was established since 1920.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	349,537
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	84,397
Per cent of children gainfully employed	24.14
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	47

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	77,395
Extraction of minerals	299
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	2,422
Transportation	467
Trade	983
Public Service (not elsewhere classified)	36
Professional service	40
Domestic and personal service	2,089
Clerical occupations	666
Total	84,397

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	428,939
Average number 7-14 years attending school	344,699
Percent 7-14 years attending school	80.4
Rank according to percentage in attendance	45

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	137.5	Average for U. S.	169.3
Rank according to length of school term	48		

PUBLICATIONS

ALABAMA CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT, Montgomery, Ala.

Four Years with the State Child Welfare Department, 1923-27 (pp. 55-67).
Annual Report 1927-28 (pp. 58-72).

JUVENILE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT, ALABAMA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND
TEACHERS, Auburn, Ala.

Child Labor and Education in Alabama. 1929.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.
Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.

Copies of this analysis and analyses for other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

ARIZONA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any business during school hours, and are forbidden to work at any time in a fairly comprehensive list of occupations. Boys of 10 years, however, may work outside of school hours in work not physically or morally harmful.

Weakness

The exemption for boys of 10 is a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 8 to 16 years, unless the grammar school course has been completed, or for "satisfactory reasons."

The minimum length of the term established by law is 8 months.

Employed children between 14 and 16 years must attend day-time continuation school for 5 hours a week (150 hours a year).

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour week for boys under 16 years and girls under 18 years.

Weakness

The 6 day week is not specified.

Night Work

Boys under 16 years and girls under 18 may not be employed between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 16 years for occupations forbidden under 14 years. These are issued by the school authorities and are granted on (1) documentary proof of age (2) a school record showing the completion of the 5th grade in specified subjects (3) a statement of physical fitness from authorized physician.

Weakness

(1) The educational requirement is the 5th instead of the 8th grade.

(2) A definite promise of work from the employer is not required.

Street Trades

Boys under 10 and girls under 16 may not engage in street trades in public places. No badge for boys between 10 and 16 is required.

Weakness

Street trades should be forbidden for boys under 14 and girls under 18 years.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Both are omitted from the list of occupations to which the minimum age and work permit apply, and are specifically exempted from the provisions regarding hours and night work.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in two comprehensive lists of occupations and places considered physically or morally dangerous or hazardous for children under 16 and 18 years respectively is forbidden; and the State Board of Health may extend these lists. The minimum age for mines is 18.

There is a 21 year age limit for night messenger work in cities and towns.

Weakness

Occupations not enumerated in the list for 16 year old children include work with dyes or gases, dangerous electrical machinery, scaffolding, work in tunnels, unguarded belts and heavy work in building.

Pool and billiard rooms are not mentioned in prohibited occupations.

Workmen's Compensation

A minor has the same rights under the compensation law as adults. There is no extra compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN ARIZONA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	38,278
Number of children gainfully employed 10-15 years inclusive	2,711
Per cent of children gainfully employed	7.08
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	31

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,981
Extraction of minerals	13
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	205
Transportation	93
Trade	176
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	5
Professional service	12
Domestic and personal service	150
Clerical occupations	76

Total 2,711

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	48,479
Average number 7-14 years attending school	38,179
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	78.8
Rank according to percentage in attendance	48

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	165.5	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	34	

PUBLICATIONS

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.
Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.

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331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

ARKANSAS

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any remunerative occupation except that during the school vacation a child under 14 years may work in an occupation owned or controlled by his parents.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for three-fourths of the entire session for all children between 7 and 15 inclusive, unless (1) the 7th grade has been completed (2) their services are necessary for the support of a widowed mother.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is six months.

There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

Attendance should be compulsory for the entire session; the completion of the 8th grade instead of the 7th grade should be required; the poverty exemption should be removed.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for children under 16 years.

There is a 9 hour day, 6 day and 54 hour week for all females in a list of specified occupations.

There is a 10 hour day, 6 day and 54 hour week for children under 18 years.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not be employed between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Boys under 18 may not be employed between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. and girls under 18 may not be employed between 9 p. m. and 7 a. m. in a list of specified occupations.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 16 years. These are issued by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and are granted on (1) evidence of age (2) completion of the 4th grade in school.

Weakness

- (1) A physician's certificate of physical fitness is not required.
- (2) The completion of the 8th grade is not required.
- (3) A definite promise of work from the employer is not required.

Street Trades

By ruling of the Attorney General, children under 14 years of age may sell newspapers. Badges are not required.

Weakness

Boys under 14 and girls under 18 should not engage in street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

These are nominally included in the provisions of the law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a comprehensive list of occupations (including mines and quarries) considered either physically or morally dangerous or hazardous for children under 16 years is forbidden, and the State Board of Health has power to extend the list of such occupations.

Weakness

- (1) Work with dangerous electrical and steam machinery, about explosives, elevators, hoisting machines and electric wires is not included in the list.
- (2) There is no prohibition of employments dangerous for minors between 16 and 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Arkansas has no workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN ARKANSAS

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	259,593
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 inclusive	48,140
Per cent of children gainfully employed	18.54
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	45

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	45,686
Extraction of minerals	26
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	857
Transportation	258
Trade	364
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	13
Professional service	35
Domestic and personal service	647
Clerical occupations	254

Total 48,140

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	312,478
Average number 7-14 years attending school	256,263
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	82.0
Rank according to percentage in attendance	44

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	146.4	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	43	

PUBLICATIONS

BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS, Little Rock, Ark.

The Childhood of Arkansas. 1923.

JUVENILE PROTECTION COMMITTEE, ARKANSAS CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND

TEACHERS, Little Rock, Ark.

Education and Child Labor in Arkansas. 1929.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.

Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.

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New York City.

CALIFORNIA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 16 years are forbidden to work in any "place of labor" with the following exceptions: (1) children of 15 who have completed the 7th grade, (2) children of 14 who have completed the elementary school course and whose services are needed for family support, (3) children of 14 for work outside of school hours (work and schooling not to exceed 8 hours), (4) children of 12 for work during vacation and on school holidays.

Weakness

The exemption for 12 year old children.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 8 to 16 years, unless they are 14 and are permitted to work. (See above).

The minimum length of term prescribed by law is 8 months.

Children under 18, not attending regular day school, must attend continuation school for 4 hours a week; during unemployment, 3 hours a day. Seasonal workers may substitute full-time attendance at a convenient season.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, and 48 hour and 6 day week for children under 18 years.

Night Work

Children under 18 years may not work between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. By ruling of Industrial Welfare Commission this is extended to 6 a. m. in factory, packing and canning establishments. Children employed in theatrical performances may be exempted.

Weakness

Work should not be permitted between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. at least under 16 years.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 16 years. These are issued by the school authorities and are granted on (1) evidence of age (2) school record showing completion of 7th grade (3) written promise of employment stating nature of work (4) certificate of physical fitness from authorized physician (5) certified statement of financial need for children of 14 years. For work outside of school hours, the school record is waived.

Vacation permits for children of 12 are issued by city or county superintendent, on basis of name and age recorded there.

Children under 18 required to attend continuation school must secure a certificate from continuation school before employment.

Weakness

The educational requirement should be the completion of the 8th grade.

Street Trades

Boys under 10 and girls under 18 are forbidden to engage in street trades. This does not apply to cities whose population is less than 23,000. Badges are not required.

Weakness

Street trades should be forbidden for boys under 14 years.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

The law specifically provides that children of any age may work without a permit outside of school hours in agriculture*, horticulture, vinicultural and domestic labor. Children over 16 are exempt from the provision relative to hours of work in these pursuits.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a comprehensive list of occupations and places including mines and quarries considered dangerous or hazardous for children under 16 years is forbidden, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics has power to extend the list after a public hearing.

Boys under 16 and girls under 18 may not work as messengers in towns of more than 15,000 inhabitants, and boys under 18 may not work in this capacity at night.

Children between 8 and 12 years may work in theatrical pursuits during school vacation periods; all children under 18 must secure a certificate from the Labor Commissioner for theatrical work.

Weakness

- (1) Work with dangerous electrical and steam machinery, work about explosives, electric wires, elevators and hoisting machines is not included in the list of occupations prohibited for children under 16 years.
- (2) There is no regulation of employment physically hazardous for persons under 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

A minor has the same rights under the workmen's compensation law as adults. There is no extra compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

*Includes curing and drying but not canning of fruit.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	304,320
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	9,057
Per cent of children gainfully employed	2.97
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	4

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,832
Extraction of minerals	18
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,725
Transportation	425
Trade	2,310
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	39
Professional service	187
Domestic and personal service	894
Clerical occupations	1,627
Total	9,057

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	376,303
Average number 7-14 years attending school	352,563
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.7
Rank according to percentage in attendance	24

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	180.6	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	11	

PUBLICATIONS

Gleason, Arthur.

Little Gypsies of the Fruit. Hearst's International. February, 1924.

Raising Children to Move Crops. Hearst's International. March, 1924.

JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, San Francisco, Cal.

Child Labor on the Stage in San Francisco. 1924.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City

California the Golden. Emma Duke. 1920.

The Child in Hollywood. Carl E. Milliken. American Child, August, 1927.

Migratory Child Workers. Lillian B. Hill and George B. Mangold. 1929.

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, San Francisco, Cal.

Twenty-first Biennial Report: Child Labor in California. (pp. 89-122). 1923-24.

Twenty-second Biennial Report. (pp. 51-57). 1925-26.

Weiss, Benjamin S. The Employment of Children in the Motion Picture Industry. Journal of Applied Sociology. December, 1921.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

COLORADO

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any gainful occupation during any month when the public schools are in session, and in a fairly comprehensive list of occupations at any time, except that during those parts of June, July and August when the schools are not in session children of 12 years may work at any occupation.

Weakness

The exemption for children of 12 years.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 8 to 16 years unless (1) they are 14 and have completed the eighth grade; (2) 14 and are granted a poverty exemption (they must then attend three hours a day); 14 and exemption is for their "best interests."

The minimum length of the school term established by law is 6 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

The poverty exemption and the exemption "for best interests" constitute a weakness.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day and 48 hour week for children under 16, but children between 14 and 16 may be exempted on special permit.

Weakness

There is no 6 day week and there should be no exemption.

Night Work

Children under 14 may not be employed after 8 p. m. or before 7 a. m., and children under 16 may not be employed after 8 p. m., but children between 14 and 16 may be exempted on special permit.

Weakness

Work should not be permitted after 7 p. m. and the 7 a. m. rule should apply to children between 14 and 16, and there should be no exemption.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 16 years working in the occupations prohibited for children under 14. These are issued by the school authorities and are granted on (1) evidence of age (2) a school certificate showing that the child can "read and write legibly simple sentences" or that he is attending evening school.

Weakness

A promise of employment, the completion of a specified school grade, and physician's certificate of physical fitness are not required.

Street Trades

No female under 10 years may engage in street trades. Badges are not required.

Weakness

The age for females should be 18 and for males 14 years.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Children may be employed in any "fruit, orchard, garden, field or farm," but children under 14 working for persons other than their parents must have a work permit. The length of the working day and week must conform to the provisions stated above.

Domestic service is not specifically exempted but is not included in the list of prohibited occupations.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a fairly comprehensive list of occupations and places, including mines, considered physically or morally dangerous or hazardous for children under 16 years is forbidden.

Children under 16 years may engage in theatrical work on special permit.

Weakness

(1) The following occupations are not included in the list: work with dyes or gases, dangerous electrical machinery, printing presses, scaffolding, work in tunnels, unguarded belts, heavy work in building, oiling and cleaning machinery in motion, work on railroads, about explosives, electric wires, hoisting machines, night messenger work.

(2) There is no prohibition of occupations dangerous for persons between 16 and 18 years.

(3) No State body is empowered to extend the list of dangerous occupations.

Workmen's Compensation

A minor has the same rights under the compensation law as adults. There is no extra compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN COLORADO

CHILD LABOR— U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	104,790
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	4,558
Per cent of children gainfully employed	4.34
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	21

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,955
Extraction of minerals	51
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	589
Transportation	206
Trade	649
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	7
Professional service	44
Domestic and personal service	445
Clerical occupations	612

Total 4,558

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE— U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	129,178
Average number 7-14 years attending school	121,353
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.9
Rank according to percentage in attendance	19

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	178.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	17	

PUBLICATIONS

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Children Working on Farms in Certain Sections of Northern Colorado. 1926.

COLORADO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, Denver, Colorado.

Twenty-first Biennial Report 1927-28 (pp. 37-39).

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in the Beet Fields of Colorado and Michigan. 1923.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City

Children Working in the Sugar Beet Fields of Certain Districts of the South Platte Valley, Colorado. Sara A. Brown, Robie O. Sargent and Clara B. Armentrout. 1925.

Children Working on Farms in Certain Sections of the Western Slope of Colorado. Charles E. Gibbons and Howard M. Bell. 1925.

Denver and Farm Labor Families. Sara A. Brown. 1926.

Child Labor in Agriculture and Farm Life in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Bertram H. Mautner and W. Lewis Abbott. 1929.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

CONNECTICUT

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any occupation during school hours, and are forbidden to work at any time in any mechanical, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, bowling alley or shoe shine parlor.

Weakness

Children under 14 should be prohibited from working in any gainful occupation.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years, unless 14 and employed.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 9½ months.

Employed children between 14 and 16 who have not completed the elementary course must attend continuation school 4 hours a week unless especially excused.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day week for children under 16 years in mills, canneries, workshops, factories and manufacturing establishments.

There is a 58 hour week for children under 16 in a specified list of occupations such as stores (December 17-25 exempted), restaurants, barber shops, bowling alleys, etc.

Weakness

The 8 hour day and 6 day week for children under 16 should apply to all occupations.

Night Work

Children under 16 years may not be employed in certain establishments such as factories and mills between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Children under 16 years may not be employed in stores after 6 p. m. except one night a week, and except December 17-25, and then not after 10 p. m.

Children under 16 years may not be employed in a specified list of occupations including restaurants, cafes, barbershops, etc., between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Children under 16 attending school may not work in bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms, after 6 p. m. of any day preceding a school day, and in no case after 10 p. m.

Weakness

The exemptions to the night work law, permitting work after 7 p. m. are weaknesses.

Work Permits

These are required for all children under 16 years for work in any occupation during school hours, and are issued by the school authorities upon (1) proof of age (2) completion of the 6th grade (local school authorities may raise this requirement, or the State Board of Education may release a child from it under certain conditions) (3) a promise of employment (4) certificate of physical fitness by school physician (5) consent of parents. A permit may be withheld if it does not seem to the issuing officer that it is for the "best interests of the child" to grant it. Children between 14 and 16 "in good physical condition" may secure part-time certificates for work outside of school hours.

Weakness

Completion of the 8th grade should be required for regular work permit.

Street Trades

There is no state law regulating street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

These are not included in any of the lists of occupations to which the provisions of the child labor law relative to age, hours, night work, etc., apply. In the case of children leaving school to help at home, parents must obtain work permits.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a comprehensive list of occupations and places (including mines and quarries) considered physically or morally dangerous or hazardous for children under 16 years is forbidden.

Employment as night messengers and on rapidly moving elevators is prohibited for minors under 18 years.

Weakness

(1) Occupations not included in the list are work around dangerous electrical and steam machinery, unguarded belts, in bowling alley, pool and billiard rooms, work on railroads, about electric wires, and hoisting machines.

(2) The 16 year prohibition for theatrical employment applies only if morals and health are threatened.

(3) The prohibition of employments dangerous for minors between 16 and 18 years is inadequate.

(4) No state body is granted the power to extend the list of dangerous occupations.

Workmen's Compensation

Children under 18 years may be awarded 50 per cent extra compensation at the discretion of the Compensation Commissioner.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN CONNECTICUT

(The present educational requirement for work permits was established since 1920.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	143,267
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	11,559
Per cent of children gainfully employed	8.06
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	35

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	555
Extraction of minerals	...
Manufacturing and mercantile industries	7,004
Transportation	189
Trade	1,373
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	17
Professional service	52
Domestic and personal service	697
Clerical occupations	1,672

Total 11,559

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	180,085
Average number 7-14 years attending school	170,486
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.7
Rank according to percentage in attendance	11

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	181.6	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	9	

PUBLICATIONS

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford, Conn.

Accidents to Child Laborers in the First Compensation District of Connecticut, 1927. April, 1929.

Seventh Grade Brief. 1925.

1358 Child Laborers in Four Manufacturing Cities. 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FACTORY INSPECTION AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTIGATOR, Hartford, Conn.

Thirty-fourth Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Period Ended December 1, 1930. "Child Labor and Home Work." (pp. 78-81).

DIVISION OF ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT, Hartford, Conn.

Report for 1927-28: Connecticut Schools. 1929.

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

Child Labor in Representative Tobacco Growing Areas. 1926.

Industrial Instability of Child Workers: A Study of Employment Certificate Records in Connecticut. 1920.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City.

Child Workers in Two Connecticut Towns: New Britain and Norwich. Claude E. Robinson. 1929.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

DELAWARE CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any establishment or occupation except (1) boys of 12 for work outside of school hours (2) any child, with special permission from the State Labor Commission on account of poverty.

Weakness

Both exemptions are weaknesses.

School Attendance

Outside of Wilmington, attendance is compulsory for all children 7 to 14 years for 160 days, and for 100 days for children 14-17 years who have not completed the 8th grade. In cases of "necessary and legal" absence the period may be reduced to 120 days.

In Wilmington attendance is compulsory for all children 7 to 16 years for the entire session unless 14 and employed.

The minimum term prescribed by law is 8 months.

Employed children 12 to 16 must attend continuation school 4 hours a week.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour and 6 day week for children under 16 years.

This does not apply to canneries.

Weakness

The exemption for canneries.

Night Work

Children under 16 years may not work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. This does not apply to canneries.

Weakness

The exemption for canneries.

Work Permits

These are required for all children under 16 years. They are issued by the school authorities upon (1) promise of employment (2) documentary proof of age (3) a certificate of physical fitness (4) school record showing completion of the 5th grade. (Compulsory attendance law virtually requires completion of 8th grade).

Provisional certificates for employment outside of school hours are granted upon evidence of age, certificate of physical fitness and statement of school attendance and opinion of principal that child is mentally fit to engage in work in addition to school work.

Certificates are not required for work in canneries.

Street Trades

Boys under 12 years and girls under 14 years are prohibited from engaging in street trades in cities over 20,000 and badges are required for all under 16 years. Such work is prohibited between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. and during school hours for children under 16.

Weakness

The age should be 14 years for males and 18 for females.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Children employed on the farm or in domestic service are specifically exempted from the Child Labor Act.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a comprehensive list of occupations and places (including mines and quarries) considered morally or physically dangerous for children under 16 years is forbidden, and the Labor Commissioner has the power to extend this list.

Children under 16 may be employed upon the stage for a limited time on permit from the State Child Labor Inspector.

Employment in a fairly comprehensive list of occupations considered dangerous for children between 16 and 18 years is forbidden.

Weakness

(1) The following occupations are not included in the list prohibited for children under 16 years: laundering machinery, steam machinery, bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms.

(2) The following occupations are not forbidden for children between 16 and 18: elevators, and oiling, wiping and cleaning machinery in motion.

(3) The Labor Commissioner does not have power to extend the list of occupations dangerous for minors between 16 and 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors illegally employed are excluded from the Workmen's Compensation Law. (Rulings of Industrial Accident Board).

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN DELAWARE

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	23,809
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	1,406
Per cent of children gainfully employed	5.91
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	30

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	393
Extraction of minerals	...
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	405
Transportation	58
Trade	125
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	...
Professional service	8
Domestic and personal service	168
Clerical occupations	249

Total 1406

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	28,707
Average number 7-14 years attending school	27,336
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	95.2
Rank according to percentage in attendance	6

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	184.3	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	7	

PUBLICATIONS

- Cooper and Cooper. The One-Teacher School in Delaware. A Study in Attendance. University of Delaware Press, Newark, Del. 1925.
- Cooper, Hermann. An Accounting of Progress and Attendance by Rural School Children in Delaware. Columbia University Press, New York City. 1930.
- NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City
Straws in the Wind. American Child (p. 1), October, 1931.
- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.
Children in Fruit and Vegetable Canneries (pp. 28-54). 1930. (Federal Children's Bureau)
- Women's Employment in Vegetable Canneries in Delaware. 1927. (Women's Bureau)

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any gainful occupation.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children between 7 and 16 years except for children of 14 who have completed the 8th grade and are employed.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 9 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour and 6 day week for persons under 18.

Night Work

Girls under 18, boys under 16 may not be employed between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Boys 16 to 18 may not work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Work Permits

These are required for all children under 18 years except outside school hours in "irregular work usual to the home of the employer." They are issued by the school authorities and are granted on (1) documentary proof of age (2) promise of employment (3) certificate of physical fitness if under 16 years (4) completion of the 8th grade for persons under 16. The grade requirement is waived for persons over 16 and for vacation permits.

Street Trades

Boys under 12 and girls under 18 may not engage in street trades. Boys under 16 must have badges issued by the school authorities and may not sell between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. For selling during school hours regular work permits must be secured. Boys under 16 may not be employed in the stuffing of newspapers, and under 18 may not be so employed more than 40 hours a week, or one night a week.

Boys 10 and over delivering on fixed routes are exempt.

Weakness

Boys under 14 should not be allowed to engage in street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

These occupations are exempt from the provisions of the child labor law when performed outside of school hours and directly for the child's parents or guardians.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Persons under 16 are forbidden to work at any machinery operated by power other than foot, at oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery, or as an acrobat, ropewalker, etc. Persons under 18 years are forbidden to work at operating any elevator, in a quarry, tunnel, or excavation, or in any tobacco warehouse or cigar or other factory where tobacco is manufactured. Girls under 18 are forbidden to work in a retail cigar or tobacco store, or in a hotel or apartment house or as an usher, attendant or ticket seller in a theater or place of amusement.

The Board of Education has power to extend both lists.

All messenger work is prohibited for girls under 18, and for girls 18 to 21 between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m., and for boys 18 to 21 between 12 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Weakness

Work not prohibited under 16 years includes work with dangerous or poisonous acids, dyes or gases, on scaffolding, heavy work in the building trades, in bowling alleys, pool and billiard halls.

Oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery, prohibited under 16, should be prohibited up to 18 years, and the following should be prohibited for persons under 18 years of age: work on railroads, work in connection with electric wires, explosives, and hoisting machines.

Workmen's Compensation

A minor has the same rights under the compensation law as an adult.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(The school attendance law was strengthened in 1925 and the child labor law in 1928.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	35,232
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	1,871
Per cent of children gainfully employed	5.31
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	27

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	5
Extraction of minerals
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	198
Transportation	127
Trade	416
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	18
Professional service	14
Domestic and personal service	413
Clerical occupations	680

Total 1,871

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	41,665
Average number 7-14 years attending school	38,962
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	25

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	180.6	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	11	

PUBLICATIONS

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.
Children in Street Work (pp. 331-350). 1928.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

FLORIDA CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any mill, factory, workshop, mechanical establishment, laundry, or on the stage.

There is a 12 year age limit for work in stores, offices, or transmission of merchandise or messages in cities of 6,000 or more.

Weakness

All occupations should be included in the 14 year age limit.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 7 to 16 years except (1) children who have completed the 8th grade, (2) children of 14 who are employed and attending part-time school for 144 hours a year, (3) children whose services are necessary for widowed mother or other dependent, (4) any unusual case acceptable to the attendance officer.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 4 months.

Attendance at continuation school for 144 hours during the school year is required for children under 16 exempted from regular school attendance for any reason except completion of the 8th grade (night school work accepted).

Weakness

The poverty exemption is a weakness.

Hours of Work

There is a 9 hour day, and a 6 day, 54 hour week for children under 16 years in mills, factories, mechanical establishments, laundries and on the stage.

Weakness

The regulation regarding hours should extend to all occupations and should be 8 hours a day and 6 days a week. Under the present law work in stores, offices, hotels, restaurants, etc., has no regulation as to hours.

Night Work

Children under 16 years may not work after 8 p. m. or before 5 a. m. in the occupations mentioned under hours of work.

Weakness

The night work provision should apply to all occupations and should be from 7 p. m. to at least 6 a. m. Under the present law work in stores, offices, hotels, restaurants, etc., is unregulated.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children under 16 years employed in factories, workshops, laundries, mills or mines. They are granted by the school authorities on (1) documentary proof of age (2) school record showing proficiency in certain subjects (3) in cases appearing doubtful to issuing officer, a physician's certificate of physical fitness.

Weakness

Permits are required only in a very limited list of occupations, no definite school grade is specified, physical examination is not mandatory, promise of work is not required.

Street Trades

Boys under 10 and girls under 16 may not distribute or sell newspapers or periodicals in the streets of any city of 6,000 population or over. Badges are not required.

Weakness

The age should be 14 for boys and 18 for girls, and badges should be required.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Agriculture and domestic service are not included in any of the provisions of the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a fairly comprehensive list of occupations and places considered physically or morally dangerous or hazardous for children under 16 years is forbidden, and the county physician or city health officer has power to extend this list. Mines are not mentioned.

Children under 18 years may not clean machinery in motion, and there is an 18 year age limit for night messenger work.

Employment on the stage is covered only in the 14 year provision.

Weakness

Occupations not included in the list of those prohibited under 16 years are work with dangerous electrical machinery, dyes and gases, printing presses, scaffolding, unguarded belts, work in tunnels, heavy work in building, work on railroads, about electric wires, explosives, hoisting machines and in pool and billiard rooms.

There is practically no prohibition of occupations dangerous for children 16 to 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Florida has no workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN FLORIDA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	123,852
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	10,864
Per cent of children gainfully employed	8.77
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	39

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	7,120
Transportation	262
Extraction of minerals	36
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,305
Trade	637
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	23
Professional service	51
Domestic and personal service	847
Clerical occupations	583

Total 10,864

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	151,641
Average number 7-14 years attending school	126,189
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	83.2
Rank according to percentage in attendance	43

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	150.1	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	40	

PUBLICATIONS

Biennial Report 1927-28 (pp. 7-47) State Labor Inspector. Jacksonville, Florida.
 Federal Children's Bureau. Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in Oyster and Shrimp
 Canning Communities on the Gulf Coast. U. S. Department of Labor, 1922.
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.
 Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
 New York City.

GEORGIA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in mills, factories, laundries, manufacturing establishments, places of amusement or messenger service.

Weakness

All gainful employment should be forbidden under 14 years.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for six months for children 8 to 14 years unless the 7th grade has been completed, or unless temporarily excused for good reasons. (The local board of education which grants the exemptions is authorized to consider need for agricultural labor in excusing a child in farming districts.)

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 6 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

Attendance should be compulsory for the entire term and there should be no exemptions which permit employment under 14 years.

Hours of Work

There is no regulation of hours of work except a 10 hour day or 60 hour week for all operatives in cotton and woolen mills.

Weakness

There should be an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for all children under 16 years in all occupations.

Night Work

Children between 14 and 16 are forbidden to work in any of the establishments mentioned above between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Weakness

This provision should apply to all employments.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children under 16 years employed in occupations mentioned above. These are issued by the school authorities on (1) promise of employment (2) proof of age (3) evidence that the child can read and write.

The permit must show that child is physically fit.

Age certificates are required for children between 16 and 18 years to permit them to work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m., and in occupations declared dangerous for children under 16 years.

Weakness

Permits should be required for children under 16 in all occupations.

The completion of the 8th grade should be required.

A physician's certificate of physical fitness should be mandatory.

Street Trades

There is no provision regarding street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

The law specifically does not apply to agriculture or domestic pursuits.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a comprehensive list of occupations and places (including mines) considered physically or morally dangerous or hazardous for children under 16 years is forbidden. Theatres are included in this list—except for ushers. The State Board of Health is empowered to extend this list.

Weakness

Occupations not included in this list are adjusting belts, work about dangerous electrical and steam machinery, oiling and cleaning machinery in motion, work about electric wires, explosives, elevators, hoisting machines, night messenger work, and work in pool and billiard rooms.

There is no prohibition of work in places dangerous for children 16 to 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

A minor has the same rights under the compensation law as adults. There is no double compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

(The Child Labor Law was strengthened in 1925.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	427,235
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	88,934
Per cent of children gainfully employed	20.81
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	46

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	77,105
Extraction of minerals	53
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,384
Transportation	764
Trade	1,534
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	81
Professional service	100
Domestic and personal service	2,855
Clerical occupations	2,058

Total 88,934

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	517,974
Average number 7-14 years attending school	409,754
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	79.1
Rank according to percentage in attendance	47

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	144.8	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	45	

PUBLICATIONS

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

Children in Street Work (pp. 69-122). 1928.

Eleventh Annual Report (pp. 17-19). 1923.

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, Atlanta, Ga.

Fifty-Sixth and Fifty-Seventh Annual Reports, for the Biennium Ending December, 1928 (pp. 22-23).

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.

Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.

Copies of this analysis or analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

IDAHO

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in mines, factories, workshops, mercantile establishments, stores, telephone or telegraph offices, laundries, restaurants, hotels, apartment houses, or as messengers at any time, and in any service whatever during school hours, except that children 12 and over may work in any of these occupations during school vacations of two weeks or over.

Children under 16 are forbidden to work in any gainful occupation during school hours unless they can show proficiency in certain school subjects.

Weakness

The exemption of children of 12 is a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children under 18 years except (1) a child of 15 who has completed the 8th grade (2) a child of 15 whose services are needed. The local board of trustees may reduce the period from 9 months to 8 months for a child in the 6th, 7th or 8th grade on application of parents. The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 7 months. There is no continuation school law.

Hours of Work

There is a 9 hour day, 54 hour week for children under 16 years.

Weakness

There should be an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week.

Night Work

Children under 16 years may not be employed between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Weakness

Employment should not be permitted after 7 p. m.

Work Permits

Work permits are not required. Probation officers and school trustees are expected to see that the law is complied with.

Street Trades

There is no provision regarding street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

These are not mentioned in the law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 are prohibited from appearing in any theatrical exhibition, etc., injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb, or under immoral surroundings. Children under 14 are prohibited from working in underground mines.

Weakness

There is no prohibition of the employment of children under 16 in dangerous trades and occupations, nor is there any for children between 16 and 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

A minor has the same rights under the compensation law as adults.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN IDAHO

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	54,641
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	1,608
Per cent of children gainfully employed	2.94
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	3

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,092
Extraction of minerals	4
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	106
Transportation	66
Trade	133
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	...
Professional service	20
Domestic and personal service	123
Clerical occupations	64

Total 1,608

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	68,198
Average number 7-14 years attending school	65,102
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	95.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	5

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	165.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	35	

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

ILLINOIS

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work at any time in mercantile establishments, stores, offices, hotels, laundries, manufacturing establishments, mills, canneries, factories, workshops, theatres, concert halls, etc.

Children under 14 may engage in "voluntary work of a temporary and harmless character" when school is not in session.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years unless 14 years and legally employed.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 8 months.

Attendance at continuation schools eight hours a week is compulsory for children between 14 and 16 years, where such schools are established, unless the high school course has been completed.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day week for children under 16 years. For children attending school and working outside of school hours, the total hours of school and work must not exceed 8 a day.

Night Work

Children under 14 years may not work between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., and children under 16 years may not work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children between 14 and 16 years for employment in any of the occupations mentioned above. These are issued by the school authorities and are granted upon (1) documentary proof of age (2) a school record showing completion of the 8th grade (3) a certificate of physical fitness from an authorized physician (4) promise of work from the prospective employer. For work outside of school hours and during vacation, special permits are issued for children 14 to 16 years; the educational requirement is waived but permits for work outside of school hours may be revoked if health or school work suffers.

Street Trades

There is no state law regulating street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

These occupations are not mentioned in the Child Labor Law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 years are forbidden to work in a comprehensive list of dangerous occupations including mines, and the Department of Labor has power to extend this list.

Weakness

There is no regulation of dangerous employment for persons between 16 and 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors under 16 years injured while illegally employed are granted 50 per cent extra compensation.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS

(The present educational requirement for work permits was established since 1920.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	699,310
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	36,933
Per cent of children gainfully employed	5.28
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	26

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	5,801
Extraction of minerals	251
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,714
Transportation	1,007
Trade	4,868
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	64
Professional service	208
Domestic and personal service	2,587
Clerical occupations	10,433

Total 36,933

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	860,832
Average number 7-14 years attending school	815.080
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.7
Rank according to percentage in attendance	12

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	184.9	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	6	

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- Stage Children and the Law. F. Zeta Youmans. 1923.
- Ladewick, Esther. Scholarships for Children of Working Age. The University of Chicago Press. 1929.
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- Roach, Marcela E. Should Retarded Children Leave School for Work? Vocational Department, Chicago Public Schools. 1925.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

INDIANA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any gainful occupation, except caddying at golf.

School Attendance

Children 7 to 16 years are required to attend school for the entire session unless they are 14 and legally employed.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 6 months.

Local boards of education are authorized to require children between 14 and 17 or between 14 and 18 to attend continuation school at least 4 hours a week, where such schools are established.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for boys under 16 years and girls under 18 years.

Night Work

Boys under 16 years and girls under 18 years may not work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Work Permits

These are required for all children under 18 years and are issued by the school authorities. For children under 16 they are issued upon (1) documentary proof of age (2) school record showing completion of 8th grade (3) physician's certificate of physical fitness (4) promise of employment (5) evidence of economic necessity. For children 16 to 18 years, only a certificate of age is required (by ruling of Industrial Board).

Special permits for work during vacation or outside of school hours are granted to children of 14 years on proof of age. Permits are not required for caddying at golf.

Street Trades

There is no state law regulating street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Agriculture and domestic service are specifically exempted from the provisions of the child labor law relating to age for employment, hours, and night work. Certificates are required for minors under 16 to do farm work during the hours school is in session.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in two fairly comprehensive lists of occupations dangerous for children under 16 years (mines included) and between 16 and 18 years, respectively, is forbidden.

There is a 21 year age limit for pool and billiard rooms.

Weakness

The following occupations are not specifically prohibited for children under 16 years: work at adjusting belts, dangerous or poisonous acids, dyes or gases, dangerous electrical machinery, printing presses, scaffolding, unguarded belts, heavy work in building, work about electric wires and railroads.

The following occupations are not specifically forbidden for minors under 18 years: work with electric wires, railroads, switch-tending, etc.

No state board is given the power to extend this list of dangerous occupations and to forbid employment therein, but by an opinion of the Indiana Appellate Court, a general prohibition of employment of minors in any occupation dangerous to life, limb, health, or morals forbids their employment in occupations not specifically listed.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors illegally employed are excluded from the compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN INDIANA

(The present Child Labor and Compulsory Attendance Laws were passed in 1921.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	323,979
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	16,911
Per cent of children gainfully employed	5.21
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	25

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	4,844
Extraction of minerals	226
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,744
Transportation	631
Trade	3,045
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	25
Professional service	115
Domestic and personal service	1,638
Clerical occupations	1,643

Total 16,911

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	389,445
Average number 7-14 years attending school	369,713
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.9
Rank according to percentage in attendance	8

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	173.8	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	24	

PUBLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Indianapolis, Ind.

Report of Canneries (Industrial Board), 1922.

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.
Children in Fruit and Vegetable Canneries (pp. 55-84). 1930.

Gibbons, Charles E. and Tuttle, H. N. School or Work in Indiana? National Child Labor Committee, 1927.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

IOWA CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any mine, manufacturing establishment, factory, mill, shop, laundry, slaughter house, packing house, store or mercantile establishment where more than 8 persons are employed, elevator, livery stable, garage, place of amusement, messenger or delivery service. Children working in establishment owned or operated by their parents are exempt.

Weakness

The 14 year age limit should apply to all gainful occupations.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for 24 consecutive weeks (the board of directors may extend this to entire school year) for all children 7 to 16, unless they are 14 and employed, or 14 and have completed the 8th grade, or are excused by court of record or judge for "sufficient reasons."

The minimum length of the school term is 8 months.

Children 14 to 16 not attending full time day school must attend continuation school for 8 hours a week, unless high school graduates.

Weakness

Attendance should be compulsory for the entire session.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day and 48 hour week for children under 16 in the occupations specified above.

Weakness

All occupations should be included. A 6 day week should be specified.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not be employed after 6 p. m. or before 7 a. m. in the occupations specified above.

Weakness

The night work restriction should apply to all occupations.

Work Permits

These are required for children under 16 in the occupations specified above. They are issued by the school authorities upon (1) promise of employment (2) proof of age (3) school record showing completion of the 6th grade (4) certificate of physical fitness. The grade requirement may be waived for vacation employment with permission of labor commissioner in cases where child is strong, healthy and well developed.

Weakness

Permits should be required for all occupations. The completion of the 8th grade should be required.

Street Trades

Boys under 11 and girls under 18 years may not engage in street trades in any city with population of 10,000 or more, except that the superintendent of schools upon recommendation of judge may issue permit to boys under 11. Boys between 11 and 16 must secure badges. Boys 11 to 16 may not sell between 7:30 p. m. and 4 a. m. (during summer vacation 8:30 p. m. and 4 a. m.)

Weakness

Boys under 14 should not engage in street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the list of occupations covered by the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 may not operate elevators or assist in operating dangerous machinery, nor be employed in mines during the school term, nor work with explosives, or in hotels, cafes, restaurants, bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms, cigar stores, bakery shops or in occupations dangerous to health or morals.

Boys under 16 and girls under 18 may not clean machinery in motion.

Persons under 18 may not engage in night messenger work in cities of 10,000 or more. The only regulation for stage work is the 14 year age limit and night work restriction for places of amusement.

Weakness

Employment of children under 16 in mines outside of school term is permitted. Although work with dangerous machinery is prohibited, the following occupations are not specifically mentioned: adjusting belts, dangerous or poisonous acids, dyes or gases, dangerous electrical machinery, laundering machinery, printing presses, scaffolding, steam machinery, work in tunnels, around unguarded belts, heavy work in building, work on railroads, about electric wires and hoisting machines.

There is practically no regulation of dangerous employment for persons 16 to 18.

Workmen's Compensation Law

Minors illegally employed are apparently excluded from the provisions of the workmen's compensation law (court decision).

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN IOWA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	270,217
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	9,121
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.37
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	15

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	4,184
Extraction of minerals	56
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,099
Transportation	369
Trade	1,538
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	7
Professional service	102
Domestic and personal service	1,052
Clerical occupations	714

Total 9,121

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	325,918
Average number 7-14 years attending school	309,744
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	95.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	7

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	176.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	19	

PUBLICATIONS

BUREAU OF LABOR, Des Moines, Iowa.

Report for Biennial Period Ending June, 1928 (pp. 13-14).

Special Investigation of Children in Industry Attending Part-Time School. Ellen M. Rourke. 1926.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, Des Moines, Iowa.

Child Labor. Bulletin No. 9. 1922.

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Juvenile Street Work in Iowa. Sara Brown. American Child, (pp. 130-149), August, 1922.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

KANSAS

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any service whatever during school hours and at any time in factories, workshops, theatres, mills, canneries, packing houses and operating elevators. By virtue of permit requirement, hotels, restaurants, mercantile establishments and messenger service are included.

Weakness

No gainful employment under 14 years should be permitted, even after school hours.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years unless they have completed the 8th grade.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 8 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour week for children under 16 engaged in the occupations specified above, and also in the transmission of merchandise or messages, or in hotels, restaurants, or mercantile establishments.

By order of the Public Service Commission there is a 6-day week for women and all minors in manufacturing or mercantile establishments, laundries, and telephone exchanges; there is an 8- or 9-hour day for women and minors in these same occupations.

Weakness

The hour restrictions for children under 16 should apply to all occupations.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work after 6 p. m. or before 7 a. m. in the occupations mentioned under *Hours of Work*.

Night work is prohibited after 9 p. m. and before 6 a. m. for all women and minors in manufacturing or mercantile establishments, laundries, and telephone exchanges.

Weakness

The hour restrictions for children under 16 should apply to all occupations.

Work Permits

These are required for all children under 16 years for employment in occupations mentioned under *Hours of Work*. They are issued by the school authorities, and are granted on (1) employer's promise of work (2) school record showing completion of elementary school course (3) proof of age. For work outside of school hours, the school record is waived.

Weakness

Permits should be required for work in any gainful occupation. A physician's certificate of physical fitness is not required.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

There is a 14 year age limit for theatres and for acrobats, gymnasts, street singers, etc.

Children under 16 years are forbidden to work in mines or quarries or at any occupation dangerous to life, limb, health or morals. Work permit may be revoked by Court of Industrial Relations if physical or moral welfare of child is served thereby. Children under 18 cannot appear in hypnotic exhibitions, psychic seances, etc.

Weakness

Except for mines there is no specific prohibition of occupations dangerous for children under 16 years and none for children 16 to 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors are included in the regular provisions of the workmen's compensation law. There is no extra compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN KANSAS

(The compulsory attendance law was strengthened in 1923.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	211,706
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	7,270
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.43
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	18

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	3,755
Extraction of minerals	102
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	721
Transportation	337
Trade	1,099
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	8
Professional service	47
Domestic and personal service	667
Clerical occupations	534

Total 7,270

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	255,474
Average number 7-14 years attending school	241,531
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	15

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	175.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	20	

PUBLICATIONS

Court of Industrial Relations. Fourth Annual Report (pp. 119-126). Topeka, Kansas. 1923.
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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

KENTUCKY

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years may not be employed in a comprehensive list of occupations, including any factory, mill, workshop, mercantile establishment, store, office, printing establishment, bakery, restaurant, laundry, hotel, apartment house, theatre, motion picture establishment, or as messengers. Children under 14 may not be employed in any service whatever during school hours.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years except that in cities (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class) children of 14 legally employed are exempt and in counties children who have completed course of instruction offered by local schools are exempt.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 7 months.

Employed minors 14 to 16 years who have not completed the 8th grade must attend continuation school for at least 4 hours a week.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour and 6 day week for children under 16 employed in the occupations mentioned under *Minimum Age for Employment*.

Night Work

Children under 16 years must not be employed before 7 a. m. nor after 6 p. m. in the occupations mentioned under *Minimum Age*.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children 14 to 16 years for employment in any of the occupations mentioned under *Minimum Age*. These are granted by the school authorities upon (1) proof of age (2) school record showing completion of the 5th grade or equivalent (3) certificate of physical fitness from public health or specially appointed physician (4) employer's promise of work.

Weakness

The educational requirement should be the completion of the 8th grade.

Street Trades

Boys under 14 and girls under 18 in cities of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class may not engage in street trades. Badges are not required for boys 14 to 16 years. Work is forbidden after 8 p. m. or before 6 a. m.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 14 may not engage in theatrical work, except children from another state accompanied by adult custodian.

Children under 16 years are forbidden to work in a comprehensive list of occupations, including mines and quarries, dangerous for children under 16, and in any occupation dangerous to life, limb, health or morals, and "as to these matters the decision of the county physician or city health officer shall be final."

Persons under 18 years are forbidden to clean machinery in motion.

Persons under 21 are forbidden to engage in night messenger work in cities of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Weakness

Occupations not specifically included in the list of occupations dangerous for children under 16 are work with dangerous electrical machinery, heavy work in building trades, with explosives, electric wires, and hoisting machines.

Except for cleaning machinery in motion there is no regulation of employment dangerous for persons between 16 and 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

A minor injured while knowingly illegally employed may either claim compensation under the workmen's compensation law or may sue to recover damages.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	318,408
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	26,754
Per cent of children gainfully employed	8.40
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	37

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	21,036
Extraction of minerals	493
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,657
Transportation	390
Trade	905
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	29
Professional service	80
Domestic and personal service	1,336
Clerical occupations	828

Total 26,754

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	387,388
Average number 7-14 years attending school	342,974
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	88.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	35

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	164.3	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	37	

PUBLICATIONS

- FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.
Child Labor in Representative Tobacco Growing Areas. 1926.
- KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION, Louisville, Kentucky.
Report of the Kentucky Children's Code Commission (pp. 64-66). 1922.
- KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Louisville, Kentucky.
Twelfth Biennial Report (pp. 41-53). 1924-25.
Thirteenth Biennial Report (pp. 8-17). 1926-27.
- METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.
Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.
- NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City.
Children of the Kentucky Coal Fields. Mabel Brown Ellis. American Child (pp. 285-405). February, 1920.
Child Welfare in Kentucky. Loraine B. Bush. 1919.
Enforcement of the Child Labor Law in Kentucky. Charles E. Gibbons. 1925.
The Onion Workers. Charles E. Gibbons. American Child (pp. 406-419), February, 1920.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

LOUISIANA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

There is a 14 year age limit for work in any occupation.

School Attendance

In New Orleans attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 8 to 16 years unless they have completed the elementary school course, or unless 14 and employed.

Outside of New Orleans attendance is compulsory for 140 days (full time, if term is less than 140 days) for all children 7 to 14 unless they have completed the elementary school course, and unless their services are needed for support of a widowed mother.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 7 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

The poverty exemption outside of New Orleans is a weakness.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day and 48 hour week for children under 16.

There is a 10 hour day and 60 hour week for boys 16 to 18 years; and a 9 hour day and 54 hour week for women and girls over 16 with certain exemptions.

Weakness

A 6 day week should be specified for children under 16 years.

Night Work

Boys under 16 and girls under 18 may not work before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m., except on Saturday night in mercantile establishments employing more than 5 persons.

Weakness

There should be no exemption for children under 16 years.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children 14 to 16 years. These are issued by the factory inspectors in the parish of New Orleans and elsewhere by the school authorities upon (1) employer's promise of work (2) proof of age (3) certificate of physical fitness from parish health officer or public school physician.

Weakness

There is no educational requirement whatever.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Agriculture is specifically exempted from the Child Labor Act.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Minors are forbidden to clean machinery in motion.

There is a 16 year age limit for acrobats, contortionists, etc.

Weakness

There is no other regulation whatever of the employment of children in dangerous occupations.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors injured while illegally employed are excluded from the benefits of the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	258,052
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	32,274
Per cent of children gainfully employed	12.5
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	41

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	23,718
Extraction of minerals	52
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	2,502
Transportation	514
Trade	1,196
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	26
Professional service	62
Domestic and personal service	2,501
Clerical occupations	1,703

Total 32,274

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	308,587
Average number 7-14 years attending school	234,249
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	75.9
Rank according to percentage in attendance	49

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	148.4	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	42	

PUBLICATIONS

- Federal Children's Bureau. Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in Oyster and Shrimp Canning Communities on the Gulf Coast. U. S. Department of Labor, 1922.
- Thirteenth Biennial Report (pp. 11-15) Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, New Orleans, La., 1926.
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- METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.
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THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

MAINE

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 may not be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, bowling alley or pool room, and children under 15 may not be employed in any gainful occupation during school hours, except children of 14 years of subnormal mental capacity. (See *Work Permits*.)

Weakness

Outside of school hours the 14 year age limit applies only to manufacturing and mechanical industries.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years unless (1) 15 and completed the elementary course (2) 14 and, because of subnormal mental capacity, granted work permit without meeting educational requirement. Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 15 to 17 who cannot read and write English.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 32 weeks.

Attendance at continuation schools is not compulsory but boards of education are authorized to establish such schools for employed minors 14-18 years who have not completed the elementary course.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day for children under 16 years in workshops, manufacturing and mechanical establishments. There is a 54 hour week for all females and for males under 16 in telephone exchanges, mercantile establishments, stores, restaurants, telegraph offices, express offices, laundries, etc.

Canneries are specifically exempt; the period December 17-24 is exempt; millinery shops and stores are exempt eight days before Easter.

Weakness

The 8 hour day should apply to all occupations and there should be a 6 day and 48 hour week for all children under 16 without exemptions.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not be employed in workshops, manufacturing and mechanical establishments, laundries, bowling alleys or poolrooms between 6 p. m. and 6:30 a. m. Canneries are specifically exempt.

Weakness

This should apply to all occupations without exemptions.

Work Permits

These are required for all children under 16 years for any work during school hours and for work outside of school hours in manufacturing and mechanical establishments. They are issued by the school authorities upon (1) proof of age (in doubtful cases, a physician's certificate may be required) (2) school record showing completion of elementary course. (Children 14 to 16 unable to meet the educational requirement because of subnormal mental capacity may receive a permit for non-hazardous work issued jointly by the Commission of Labor and the Commission of Education.) The educational requirement is waived for certificates granted to children 14 to 16 years for work outside of school hours other than manufacturing and mechanical.

Weakness

Permits should be required for children under 16 years in all occupations.

An employer's promise of work should be required.

A physician's certificate of physical fitness should be mandatory.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

There is a 14 year age limit for employment in bowling alleys and poolrooms; a 15 year age limit for employment on any elevator, and a 16 year age limit for ushers and attendants in theatres and motion picture houses and for work about projection booths, rapidly moving elevators, elevators in hotels, lodging houses and apartment houses, and exhibitions dangerous to life, limb, health or morals.

Weakness

There is practically no regulation of the employment of children under 16, and between 16 and 18 years in dangerous occupations and no state body has the authority to declare occupations dangerous.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors whether legally or illegally employed have the same right under the workmen's compensation law as adults.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN MAINE

(The child labor and compulsory attendance laws were strengthened in 1921 and in 1927.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	82,829
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	2,585
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.12
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	9

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	823
Extraction of minerals	2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	844
Transportation	86
Trade	239
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	4
Professional service	20
Domestic and personal service	454
Clerical occupations	113

Total 2,585

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	99,350
Average number 7-14 years attending school	93,615
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.2
Rank according to percentage in attendance	18

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	176.3	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	18	

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

MARYLAND

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any mill, factory, workshop, mechanical establishment, tenement house, manufactory or workshop, office building, restaurant, bakery, barber shop, hotel, apartment house, bootblack stand or establishment, public stable, garage, laundry, or as a driver in any brick or lumber yard, or in the construction or repair of buildings, or as a messenger for telegraph, telephone or messenger companies, or in any mercantile establishment, store, office, boarding house, place of amusement, club or in the distribution, transmission or sale of merchandise, or in canneries.

Weakness

This is a fairly comprehensive list, but all gainful employment under 14 should be forbidden.

School Attendance

Baltimore—Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 7 to 16 unless they are 14 and employed.

Outside of Baltimore—Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 7 to 13 and for 100 days for children 13 to 17 years, unless they are 15 and have completed elementary course.

If not employed at home or on farm children 13 to 17 must attend for the entire session.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 9 months for white and 8 months for colored schools.

There is no continuation school law.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for children under 16 in occupations specified under *Minimum Age*. Canneries are not included.

Weakness

The hour restriction should apply to all occupations.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work in the occupations specified under *Minimum Age* between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. Canneries are not included.

Weakness

The night work restriction should apply to all occupations.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children under 16 for all occupations mentioned under *Minimum Age*. These are granted by the Commissioner of Labor (outside of Baltimore school authorities may also issue them) and are issued upon proof of age, employer's promise of work, physician's certificate of physical fitness and school record showing completion of elementary course (i. e., in Baltimore 6th grade; elsewhere 7th or 8th grade). Vacation permits are issued on proof of age and certificate of physical fitness. Temporary permits may be issued to children over 14 who are mentally retarded and unable to make further advancement in school.

Weakness

The completion of the 8th grade should be required.

Street Trades

Boys under 14 and girls under 16 may not engage in street trades in cities over 20,000 except boys of 12 may sell newspapers and boys of 10 may deliver on routes between 3:30 and 5 p. m. Badges are required for boys under 16 based on proof of age and statement of school attendance. Work is prohibited between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Weakness

Boys under 14 and girls under 18 should not engage in any street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is mentioned in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in two comprehensive lists of occupations and places is forbidden for children under 16 years and under 18 years respectively.

Weakness

There is only a 14 year age limit for bowling alleys.

There is an exemption to the 16 year age limit for theatres for minors traveling with companies, holding certificates from other states or cities.

No state body has the power to extend these lists.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors injured while illegally employed are granted double compensation.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN MARYLAND

(The educational requirement for work permits was raised in 1929)

CHILD LABOR— U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	164,546
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	12,300
Per cent of children gainfully employed	7.47
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	32

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	3,168
Extraction of minerals	27
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	3,794
Transportation	383
Trade	1,241
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	27
Professional service	43
Domestic and personal service	1,521
Clerical occupations	2,096

Total 12,300

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE— U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	186,735
Average number 7-14 years attending school	182,147
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	92.7
Rank according to percentage in attendance	31

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM— U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	186.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	4	

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Sylvester, Charles W. From School to Work. Baltimore Bulletin of Education (pp. 15-18). October, 1926.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 are forbidden to work in any business during school hours or at any time in a factory, workshop, manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, barber shop, bootblack stand or establishment, public stable, garage, brick or lumber yard, telephone exchange, telegraph or messenger office or in construction or repair of buildings, in any contract or wage earning industry carried on in tenement or other houses.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years unless they are 14, have completed the 6th grade and are employed. Exception is made for a child with permission from Superintendent of Schools to engage in profitable employment at home.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 8 months in the elementary and 9 months in the high schools.

Employed minors between 14 and 16 must attend continuation school where established for 4 hours a week (20 hours a week when temporarily unemployed).

Employed minors 16 to 21 who have not completed the 6th grade must be regular attendants at night school where established.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour and 6 day week for children under 16.

There is a 9 hour day, 48 hour week for boys 16 to 18, and girls 16 to 21 employed in laboring in factories, workshops, manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments, telegraph office or telephone exchange, express or transportation company, laundry, hotel, manicuring or hair dressing establishment, motion picture theatre, elevator operator or switchboard operator in a private exchange (52 hour week may be permitted temporarily under specified conditions).

There is a 10 hour day, 54 hour and 6 day week for boys between 16 and 18 and girls between 16 and 21 in occupations specified under *Minimum Age* not employed in laboring (workers in office, etc.).

Night Work

Children under 16 are forbidden to work between 6 p. m. and 6:30 a. m.

Boys under 18 and girls under 21 are forbidden to work in the occupations listed under *Minimum Age* between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m., or after 6 p. m. in the manufacture of textiles, except that girls under 21 may work until 11 p. m. as operators in regular service telephone exchanges.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 16 years for employments mentioned under *Minimum Age*. These are issued by the school authorities on (1) employer's promise of work (2) documentary proof of age (3) physician's certificate of physical fitness (4) school record showing completion of the 6th grade. Educational requirement can be waived in case of children who have attended school for 7 years and are mentally incapable of meeting 6th grade requirement, or when "the interests of the child will best be served thereby."

Special permits are granted to children in cooperative courses.

For permits to work on days school is not in session, the educational requirement is waived.

Special permits are granted to children 14 to 16 for work on farms and in private domestic service.

Educational certificates showing proof of age and school record are required for persons 16 to 21 in most occupations.

Weakness

The completion of the 8th grade should be required.

Street Trades

Boys under 12 and girls under 16 in places under 50,000, and under 18 in places over 50,000 population, may not engage in street occupations.

Boys 12 to 14 are prohibited from selling during school hours or between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., and boys 14 to 16 are forbidden to sell between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. and during school hours unless a regular work permit has been secured. Badges are required for boys under 16.

Weakness

Street trades should be prohibited for boys under 14, and for all girls under 18.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the *Minimum Age or Hours of Work* provisions. Special permits are issued to children 14 to 16. Children under 14 may not work in either service before 6:30 a. m. or after 6 p. m. or during the hours when schools are in session.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in two comprehensive lists of occupations and places considered physically or morally dangerous for children under 16 and between 16 and 18 years is forbidden and the Department of Labor and Industries has power to extend both lists. Children under 15 may not be employed in theatrical work, acrobatics, etc.

Minors under 21 are forbidden to work as night messengers between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Weakness

Occupations not specifically mentioned as prohibited for children under 16 are work with poisonous acids, dyes, or gases.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors are included in the regular provisions of the workmen's compensation law. There is no extra compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

There is double compensation for an employee "injured by reason of the serious and wilful misconduct of any person regularly entrusted with and exercising the power of superintendence."

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

(The educational requirement for a work permit was raised in 1921.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	394,026
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	33,723
Per cent of children gainfully employed	8.55
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	38

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	831
Extraction of minerals	7
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	23,753
Transportation	655
Trade	2,749
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	41
Professional service	144
Domestic and personal service	1,226
Clerical occupations	4,317

Total 33,723

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	483,762
Average number 7-14 years attending school	464,752
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	96.1
Rank according to percentage in attendance	1

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	179.6	Average for U. S.	169.3
Rank according to length of school term	13		

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- Third Report of Committee on Matters Relating to School Census, School Membership and Attendance, Certification of Minors for Employment, Continuation Schools and Regulations Thereon. Framingham, Mass., April, 1924.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

MICHIGAN

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 15 years may not work in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, workshop, mine, quarry, store, office, hotel, laundry, bowling alley, billiard and pool rooms, theatre, elevator or messenger service during school hours. Children over 14 may work outside of school hours in occupations approved by the Department of Labor and Industry.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years unless they are (1) 14 years, have completed the sixth grade and services are needed at home, (2) 15 years, and have completed the sixth grade in cases of financial necessity, (3) regularly employed as page or messenger in the legislature.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 9 months.

Attendance at continuation school for 8 hours a week is compulsory for all minors under 17 years not attending full-time school unless they have completed two years of high school. Superintendent of schools may excuse minors whose attendance would deprive them of wages essential to their support or that of family.

Hours of Work

There is a 10 hour day and 54 hour week for males under 18 and all females employed in the occupations specified under *Minimum Age*, except mines, bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms and messenger service. The hour regulations also apply to clothing, dressmaking and millinery establishments, restaurants, concert and music halls, street and electric railways, but not to student or graduate nurses in hospitals.

Fruit and vegetable canneries are exempt.

Weakness

There should be an 8 hour day and 48 hour week at least up to 16 years for all occupations without exemptions. A 6 day week should be specified.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work in manufacturing establishments, workshops, mines, quarries and messenger work between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. Females under 18 may not work in manufacturing establishments between these hours. Canneries are exempt.

Weakness

The night work provision should apply to all occupations and there should be no exemptions.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children under 18 years. These are issued by the school authorities and granted upon (1) proof of age, (2) a school record showing completion of the sixth grade, (3) statement of issuing officer that in his opinion work of child is needed for support and (4) a physical examination, required only when proof of age is lacking or in cases where physical fitness for work is "doubtful." In the case of permits for children over 16, and vacation permits for work outside of school hours, the school record and the statement re need of support are not required.

Weakness

Physical examination is not mandatory. The completion of the eighth grade should be required for children under 16.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is mentioned in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 may not be employed in theatres (children with travelling theatrical companies exempt), moving pictures, music or dance halls.

Students and minors are not permitted in pool and billiard rooms.

There is an 18 year age limit for night messenger work.

The Department of Labor and Industry must certify that employment for minors under 18 is not unduly hazardous and under this authority it has forbidden their employment in a fairly comprehensive list of occupations which may be extended from time to time.

Weakness

Occupations not specifically listed as forbidden for children under 16 years include adjusting belts, working around laundry machines, printing presses, and steam machinery. All employment, however, is subject to the approval of the Department of Labor and Industry.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors under 18 years injured while illegally employed receive double compensation.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN MICHIGAN

CHILD LABOR— U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	384,213
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	13,154
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.42
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	17

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	3,588
Extraction of minerals	74
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	3,305
Transportation	498
Trade	2,771
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	7
Professional service	159
Domestic and personal service	1,315
Clerical occupations	1,437

Total 13,154

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	477,976
Average number 7-14 years attending school	453,652
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.9
Rank according to percentage in attendance	9

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	188.5	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	2	

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

MINNESOTA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years may not work at any time in factories, mills, workshops, mines, building construction or engineering work. Children under 14 may not be employed in any capacity during school hours.

Weakness

Outside of school hours the 14 year age limit applies only to a few occupations.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 8 to 16, except children who have completed the eighth grade, and except that children of 14 whose help is needed about the home may be excused between April 1st and November 1st. This does not apply to cities of 1st and 2nd class.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 7 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day and 48 hour week for children under 16.

Weakness

There is no 6 day week, a law providing this for all employees having been declared unconstitutional.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 16 to work during school hours. These are issued by the school authorities and granted upon (1) proof of age (2) physician's certificate of physical fitness (3) school record showing completion of elementary course.

Weakness

Employer's promise of work is not required.

There is no provision for employment certificate for work during school vacations.

Street Trades

Boys under 12 and girls under 18 may not engage in street trades. Boys 12 to 16, upon proof of age and physical fitness, may receive badge to engage in such occupations between 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. when the public schools are not in session, and boys 14 to 16 who comply with all provisions for regular work permits may engage in such work between 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Selling of "extras" is permitted after 8 p. m.

Weakness

The minimum age for boys should be 14 and no work after 8 p. m. should be permitted.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

These are apparently included in the hour and night work provisions for gainful occupations but children of 14 may be exempted from school attendance between April 1st and November 1st for work at home (except in cities).

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 are forbidden to work in a specified list of occupations and places considered morally or physically hazardous for children of that age, and in any occupations "dangerous to their lives, health or morals." Under a decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court, the Industrial Commission holds work in many occupations not specified by law as "dangerous" and therefore prohibited.

Children 10 to 16 may work in theatres on special permit granted only when health and school work are satisfactory, from the Industrial Commission. Children under 18 may not work as acrobats, etc.

Boys under 18 may not engage in messenger work between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. nor girls under 21 at any time. Boys under 18 may not frequent bowling alleys and pool and billiard rooms unless accompanied by parent.

Weakness

There is no regulation of occupations physically dangerous for minors 16 to 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation law apparently excludes minors injured while illegally employed.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	277,528
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	8,271
Per cent of children gainfully employed	2.98
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	5

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	4,698
Extraction of minerals	15
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	665
Transportation	215
Trade	1,035
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	7
Professional service	55
Domestic and personal service	869
Clerical occupations	712

Total 8,271

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	335,458
Average number 7-14 years attending school	314,905
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.9
Rank according to percentage in attendance	20

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	178.3	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	15	

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

MISSISSIPPI

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 may not be employed in mills, canneries, workshops, factories or manufacturing establishments except fruit and vegetable canneries; and children between 14 and 16 may not be so employed unless they have complied with or are complying with the compulsory attendance law.

Weakness

The 14 year age limit should apply to all gainful employment.

School Attendance

In cities of 10,000 or more population, attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years unless they are attending an approved part-time school. Elsewhere attendance is compulsory for children 7 to 16 years for 80 days. Exemptions: (1) children who have completed the elementary course; (2) children temporarily excused in extreme emergencies; (3) four counties are exempt from the compulsory attendance law.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 4 months. There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

Attendance should be compulsory throughout the state for the entire session.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week for children under 16 in occupations mentioned under *Minimum Age*.

Weakness

These provisions should extend to all gainful employment and a 6 day week should be specified.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work after 7 p. m. or before 6 a. m. in occupations mentioned under *Minimum Age*.

Weakness

This should apply to all gainful employment.

Work Permits

Parents' affidavits are required for children under 16 in occupations specified under *Minimum Age* stating age of child, last school attended, grade, name of teacher, etc.

Weakness

Permits, issued by school authorities, should be required for children under 16 in all occupations based on (1) proof of age (2) employer's promise of work (3) physician's certificate of physical fitness (4) school record showing completion of 8th grade.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

There is no provision whatever regulating the employment of children under 16 or between 16 and 18 in occupations and places physically or morally dangerous.

Weakness

The employment of persons under 16 and between 16 and 18 years in specified places and occupations known to be dangerous should be prohibited and some state body should be given power to extend these lists.

Workmen's Compensation

There is no workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI

(The compulsory attendance and child labor laws were strengthened in 1924 and in 1930.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	275,782
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	70,354
Per cent of children gainfully employed	25.51
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	49

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	65,863
Extraction of minerals	10
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,570
Transportation	396
Trade	573
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	23
Professional service	41
Domestic and personal service	1,467
Clerical occupations	411

Total 70,354

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	328,372
Average number 7-14 years attending school	263,130
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	80.1
Rank according to percentage in attendance	46

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	141.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	47	

PUBLICATIONS

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.
Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in Oyster and Shrimp Canning Communities
on the Gulf Coast. 1922.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.
Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF FACTORY INSPECTION, Jackson, Miss.
Child Labor in Mississippi. 1928.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City.
Child Labor in Mississippi. Charles E. Gibbons and Chester T. Stansbury. 1928.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

MISSOURI

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 are prohibited from working in any gainful occupation except children in any service for their parents or guardians, and children over 12, working when the public schools are not in session, in industries employing not more than six persons.

Weakness

Children under 14 should be prohibited from working at any gainful occupation at any time.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children between 7 and 16 years unless they have completed the 8th grade or are 14 and employed.

The minimum length of the school term is 8 months.

Employed children under 16, and those under 18 who have not completed the elementary school course, are required to attend continuation school 4 hours a week.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour and 6 day week for children under 16, but children working for their parents or guardians and children working when schools are not in session, in industries employing not more than six persons, are exempted.

Weakness

There should be no exemptions.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. Children working for their parents or guardians, and children working when schools are not in session, in industries employing not more than six persons, are exempted.

Weakness

There should be no exemptions.

Work Permits

Work permits are required for children under 16 except for services performed for parent or guardian and except for children working when schools are not in session, in industries employing not more than six persons. These are issued by the superintendent or principal of the public school upon (1) promise of employment; (2) proof of age; (3) school physician's certificate of health; (4) completion of the 6th grade or its equivalent. Educational requirement is waived for special permit valid only outside of school hours, and also for children excused from school for mental incapacity. Provision is made for age certificates to be issued to children over 16 if desired.

Weakness

Educational requirement should be the 8th grade.

Street Trades

The sale and distribution of newspapers, magazines or periodicals is specifically exempted from the provisions of the child labor law.

Weakness

Boys under 14 and girls under 18 should be prohibited from engaging in street trades and badges should be required.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Both are specifically exempt from the provisions of the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a comprehensive list of occupations and places considered physically or morally dangerous for children under 16 years including mines, or any other occupation dangerous to life, health or limb, or injurious to morals, is forbidden. There is an 18 year age limit for girls in messenger service.

Weakness

- (1) The following occupations are not prohibited for persons under 16 years of age: work with dyes or gases, dangerous electrical machinery, work in tunnels, around unguarded belts, heavy work in building, and hoisting machines.
- (2) There is no prohibition of occupations physically dangerous for persons between 16 and 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Fifty per cent additional compensation is paid to minors injured while illegally employed.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN MISSOURI

(The educational requirement for work permits was established in 1929.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	395,682
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	22,587
Per cent of children gainfully employed	5.7
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	29

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	9,622
Extraction of minerals	141
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,816
Transportation	694
Trade	2,124
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	20
Professional service	136
Domestic and personal service	1,591
Clerical occupations	3,443

Total 22,587

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	471,725
Average number 7-14 years attending school	440,394
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.4
Rank according to percentage in attendance	28

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	167.5	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	32	

PUBLICATIONS

- Gibbons, Charles E., and Tuttle, H. N. Children Working in Missouri. National Child Labor Committee. 1927.
- Labor and Industrial Inspection Department, Jefferson City, Missouri. Forty-ninth Annual Report for the Calendar Year Ending November 5, 1928 (p. 13ff).
- METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.
Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

MONTANA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 16 may not be employed in factories, mills, workshops, etc., or where any machinery is operated.

Weakness

This provision is excellent, but there is no age limit for other occupations such as stores, restaurants, etc., except indirectly during the school term through the work permit law (see below).

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 8 to 16 except children of 14 who have completed the 8th grade and are employed, and children of 14 whose wages are necessary. In districts with continuation schools children must attend full time school until 18 years unless exempted as above, or unless high school graduates.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 4 months for districts of 3rd class, and 9 months for districts of 1st and 2nd class.

Where continuation schools are established employed children under 18 must attend 4 hours a week unless high school graduates.

Weakness

The poverty exemption is a weakness.

Hours of Work

There is no regulation of hours of work except an 8 hour day for all females in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, telephone and telegraph offices, laundries, hotels and restaurants (exemption for stores during week before Christmas). There is also an 8 hour day for certain types of work such as underground mines, smelters, telephone operators, etc.

Weakness

There should be an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for children under 16 in all occupations.

Night Work

There is no prohibition of night work for children under 16.

Weakness

Children under 16 should not be allowed to engage in any gainful employment between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Work Permits

These are required for the employment of children under 16 during the school term. They are issued by the school authorities to children 14 years or over upon (1) proof of age (2) school record showing completion of 8th grade or evidence of need of child's wages.

Weakness

Permits are required only for work during school term.

Physician's certificate of physical fitness is not required.

Employer's promise of work is not required.

Evidence of need should not be a substitute for educational requirement.

Street Trades

There is no regulation of street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 may not be employed in any factory or where machinery is operated, in mines, mills, smelters, workshops, about railroads, elevators, or in telegraph, telephone or messenger service or in any occupation not enumerated which is "known to be dangerous or unhealthful" or "detrimental to the morals of child."

Weakness

Occupations not specifically forbidden for children under 16 include work on scaffolding, in tunnels, and heavy work in building, about electric wires, work in bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms.

There is no prohibition of occupations considered dangerous for children 16 to 18 years.

No state body is given power to extend the list.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors have the same rights under the compensation law as adults.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN MONTANA

(The compulsory attendance law was strengthened in 1921)

CHILD LABOR— U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	60,045
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	1,402
Per cent of children gainfully employed	2.33
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	1

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	678
Extraction of minerals	15
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	91
Transportation	68
Trade	231
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	2
Professional service	17
Domestic and personal service	169
Clerical occupations	131

Total 1,402

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	77,026
Average number 7-14 years attending school	71,513
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	92.8
Rank according to percentage in attendance	29

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	174.1	Average for U. S.	169.3
Rank according to length of school term	23		

PUBLICATIONS

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Helena, Mont.
Twentieth Biennial Report (pp. 38-45). 1928.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

NEBRASKA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any occupation during school hours and at any time in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, workshops, stores, offices, hotels, laundries, etc.

Weakness

Outside of school hours the 14 year age limit applies only to a limited list of occupations.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory from 6 months to 160 days, depending on the length of session for all children 7 to 16 unless they have completed high school course, or, where there is no high school, graduated from school maintained in district, or unless 14 and services are necessary for support.

The minimum length of term prescribed by law is 6 months in districts having less than 10 pupils, and 9 months in districts with 10 or more pupils.

Employed children under 16 who have not completed the 8th grade must attend evening school 6 hours a week (continuation school attendance may be substituted).

Employed minors 14 to 16 years who have not completed the high school course must attend continuation school 8 hours a week.

Weakness

The poverty exemption is a weakness.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day and 48 hour week for children under 16 for occupations mentioned under *Minimum Age* and beet fields and packing houses.

There is a 9 hour day and 54 hour week for all females in manufacturing and mechanical and mercantile establishments, laundries, hotels, restaurants, offices, etc.

Weakness

There is no 6 day week.

The hour restriction should apply to children under 16 in *all* gainful occupations.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work in the occupations specified under *Hours of Work* between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. and females may not work in certain occupations between 12:30 a. m. and 6 a. m.

Weakness

The night work provision for children under 16 should apply to all occupations and should prohibit work after 7 p. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children under 16 years for occupations specified under *Minimum Age*. These are issued by the school authorities and are granted upon (1) proof of age (2) school record showing completion of 8th grade or attendance at night school (3) statement by issuing officer that child is physically fit for work, a physician's certificate being required "in doubtful cases."

Weakness

A physician's examination and certificate of physical fitness are not mandatory. Evening school attendance can be substituted for the completion of the 8th grade. Permits for work during vacation are not required.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is mentioned under *Minimum Age*, but the restrictions on hours of work and night work specifically apply to beet fields.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

There is a 14 year age limit for theatres, concert halls, bowling alleys and places of amusement, and operating elevators.

Children under 16 shall not be employed in any work or place "dangerous to life or limb, or injurious to health or morals."

Weakness

There is no list of specified occupations considered dangerous for children under 16 years or between 16 and 18 years and no state body has the power to declare occupations dangerous (unless an accident occurs).

Workmen's Compensation

Minors injured while illegally employed are specifically excluded from the benefits of the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN NEBRASKA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	155,920
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	5,286
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.39
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	16

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	3,171
Extraction of minerals	3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	469
Transportation	200
Trade	569
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	1
Professional service	57
Domestic and personal service	446
Clerical occupations	370

Total 5,286

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	190,593
Average number 7-14 years attending school	178,910
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.9
Rank according to percentage in attendance	21

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	183.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	8	

PUBLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, Lincoln, Neb.

Biennial Report of the Department of Public Welfare (p. 21). 1926.

Report of the Nebraska Children's Code Commission (pp. 123-168). 1920.

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

Children in Street Work. 1928.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City.

Children Working in the Sugar Beet Fields of the North Platte Valley of Nebraska.

Sara A. Brown and Robie O. Sargent. 1924.

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Lincoln, Neb.

Report for the Two Years Ending December, 1927 (pp. 83-84).

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York, City.

NEVADA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

There is a 14 year age limit for all occupations during school hours.

Weakness

There is no age limit outside of school hours.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 18 years except (1) children who have completed the high school course (2) children 14 and over who have completed the 8th grade and are legally employed (3) children of 14 whose wages are needed.

The minimum term prescribed by law is 6 months, and 8 months if sufficient funds. Employed children 14 to 18 must attend continuation school where established for at least 4 hours a week except children who have completed the 8th grade and are excused therefrom by school authorities because attendance would endanger good position, apprenticeship contract, etc.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day and 48 hour week for boys under 16 and girls under 18.

Weakness

There is no 6 day week.

Night Work

There is no regulation of night work.

Weakness

Children under 16 should not be permitted to work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Work Permits

A permit issued by the judge of the district court must be secured for the employment of boys under 14 and girls under 16 in any inside employment not connected with farm or housework.

Weakness

There is no regular work permit system for children under 16, requiring proof of age, promise of employment, a physician's certificate of physical fitness and the completion of the 8th grade.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

All gainful employment is forbidden during school hours and the restriction on hours apparently applies to agriculture and domestic service. They are specifically exempt from the requirement for permits.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 are forbidden to work in a specified list of occupations considered physically dangerous, including mines and quarries, and the State Board of Health has power to extend this list.

There is an 18 year age limit for night messenger work.

Weakness

Occupations not specifically forbidden to children under 16 years include adjusting belts, work around unguarded belts, poisonous dyes and gases, dangerous electrical machinery, steam machinery, printing presses, work on scaffolding, in tunnels, heavy work in the building trades, theatrical work, bowling alleys, pool and billiard halls. There is no regulation of employment of children between 16 and 18 years in dangerous trades.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors have the same rights as adults under the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN NEVADA

(The Compulsory School Attendance Law was strengthened in 1921)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	6,715
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	169
Per cent of children gainfully employed	2.51
Rank of State according to percentage of children not employed	2

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	42
Extraction of minerals	5
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	16
Transportation	18
Trade	30
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	2
Professional service	3
Domestic and personal service	31
Clerical occupations	22

Total 169

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	8,570
Average number 7-14 years attending school	7,755
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	90.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	33

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	173.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	26	

PUBLICATIONS

Fifth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Labor (pp. 9-46) Carson City, Nevada 1923-24.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 may not be employed in mills, factories, workshops, mercantile establishments, tenement house manufacture, stores, business offices, telephone and telegraph offices, restaurants, bakeries, hotels, barber shops, apartment houses, boot-black parlors or as messengers.

Weakness

Although a fairly comprehensive list, all gainful employment under 14 should be forbidden.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 8 to 16 years unless (1) 14 years and completed the elementary course (2) 14 and excused by Commissioner of Education when for child's welfare.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 9 months.

There is no continuation school law but persons 16 to 21 who cannot read and speak English must attend special day or evening school, unless exempted by Commissioner of Education and unless employed in lumbering, construction or agricultural work.

Hours of Work

There is a 10¼ hour day and a 54 hour week for boys under 16 and girls under 18 in all occupations, and for boys under 18 and all females in manual and mechanical labor (with exemptions).

Weakness

There should be an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work between 7 p. m. and 6:30 a. m., and minors under 18 and females may not work at night more than 8 hours in 24, nor 48 hours in a week.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children under 16 for employment in occupations listed under *Minimum Age*. These are issued by the school authorities and are granted upon (1) promise of work (2) proof of age (3) physician's certificate of physical fitness (4) school record showing previous attendance and ability to read and write English (school law requires completion of elementary course, unless excused by Commissioner of Education).

Special permits may be issued by Superintendent of Schools to children 14 and over mentally incapable of learning to read and write.

Vacation permits are granted without school record, on proof of ability to read and write.

Street Trades

Boys under 10 and girls under 16 may not engage in newspaper selling nor children under 10 in bootblacking. Boys of 14 may deliver after 5 a. m. and boys 12 and over until 8 p. m. Badges are not required for such work.

Weakness

Boys under 14 and girls under 18 should not engage in street trades and badges should be required for boys under 16 years.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the child labor law and both are specifically exempted from the hours and night work provisions.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

There is a 14 year age limit for quarries and acrobatic and theatrical performances.

There is an 18 year age limit for night messenger work, and for presence of child unaccompanied by parents in pool and billiard rooms. The State Board of Health may require the discharge of children whose work is a risk to their health.

Weakness

Aside from the above there is no regulation whatever of occupations dangerous for minors under 16 years or between 16 and 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors have the same rights as adults under the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	45,691
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	1,526
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.33
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	13

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	215
Extraction of minerals	1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	852
Transportation	29
Trade	166
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	1
Professional service	10
Domestic and personal service	165
Clerical occupations	87

Total 1,526

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	55,158
Average number 7-14 years attending school	51,544
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	27

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	174.2	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	22	

PUBLICATIONS

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Concord, New Hampshire.

Report for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1924 (pp. 134-5).

Report for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1928 (pp. 79-98).

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

NEW JERSEY

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 may not be employed in any factory, etc., or mercantile establishment (interpreted to mean all gainful employment except agriculture and except bowling alleys, billiard rooms, offices, bottling establishments, garages, barber shops, motion picture theatres, shoe shine establishments, messenger service, packing rooms [if goods not manufactured], certain work in amusement parks and on milk or bakery wagons). Children of 10 whose support is needed may engage in light outdoor employment of a non-injurious character outside of school hours.

Weakness

The exemption of children of 10 to 14 years and of certain industries is a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years unless 14 and employed.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 9 months.

Employed children 14 to 16 must attend continuation school at least 6 hours a week (20 hours when temporarily unemployed).

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for children under 16 in occupations specified under *Minimum Age*.

Weakness

This should apply to all gainful employment.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work in occupations specified under *Minimum Age* between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Weakness

This should apply to all gainful employment.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children under 16 for occupations specified under *Minimum Age*. These are issued by the school authorities and are granted upon (1) proof of age (2) physician's certificate of physical fitness (3) school record showing completion of 8th grade for children of 14 years, and previous attendance and completion of 6th grade or 5th grade plus one year's vocational work for children of 15 years. The same permits are necessary for work outside of school hours and during vacation period.

Weakness

Permits should be required for all gainful employment. Employer's promise of work should be required.

Street Trades

Children 10 to 16 when schools are not in session may, on evidence of need, engage in newspaper selling, bootblacking, etc. Badges are not required.

Weakness

Street trades should be forbidden for boys under 14 and girls under 18 and badges required for boys under 16.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Agriculture is specifically exempt from the child labor law provisions.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 are forbidden to work in a long list of occupations considered physically or morally hazardous or in any trade process which shall offer such exposure to excessive heat, cold, muscular exertion or other physical risk as shall in the judgment of the Commissioner of Labor be harmful to the health and future working efficiency of such minor. (Rulings have been made under this power.)

There is a 14 year age limit for mines, 18 for underground mines.

Night messenger work is forbidden under 21 in cities of 1st and 2nd class; elsewhere under 18. Minors under 18 may not be employed as singers, acrobats, mendicants, etc.

Weakness

Occupations not prohibited up to 16 years include work about dangerous electrical and steam machinery (except that work between the fixed or traversing parts of any machinery while it is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power, is prohibited), in tunnels, theatres, bowling alleys, pool and billiard halls, work on railroads, in connection with electric wires, explosives, operating hoisting machines and elevators (the latter 4 should be forbidden under 18 years).

The age for oiling and cleaning machinery in motion should be 18 instead of 16.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors under 14 illegally employed, and minors 14 to 16 employed without proper permits or in forbidden work are entitled to double compensation for injuries.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN NEW JERSEY

(The educational requirement for work permits was raised in 1928 and 1931.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	341,185
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	26,024
Per cent of children gainfully employed	7.62
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	33

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	998
Extraction of minerals	15
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	15,630
Transportation	687
Trade	2,185
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	34
Professional service	112
Domestic and personal service	1,226
Clerical occupations	5,137

Total 26,024

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	426,665
Average number 7-14 years attending school	404,928
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.9
Rank according to percentage in attendance	10

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	186.5	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	3	

PUBLICATIONS

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

Child Labor in New Jersey: Industrial Home Work. 1928.

Child Labor in New Jersey: Employment of School Children. 1929.

Child Labor in New Jersey: The Working Children of Newark and Paterson. 1931.

Children in Street Work. 1928.

Industrial Accidents to Employed Minors in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. 1926.

Work of Children on Truck and Small Fruit Farms in Southern New Jersey. 1924.

McKay, Janet S. Pennsylvania Children on New Jersey Cranberry Farms. Public Education and Child Labor Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1923.

MIGRATORY CHILD SURVEY COMMISSION, Trenton, N. J.

Report of the Commission to Investigate the Employment of Migratory Children in the State of New Jersey. 1931.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City.

Child Labor in Tenement Homes Arouses All New Jersey. American Child, August, 1923.

The Exploitation of Migrant Children in New Jersey. 1930.

Tenement Home Work Conditions Summarized in New York and New Jersey. American Child, February, 1924.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Trenton, N. J.

The Industrial Bulletin (issued monthly).

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, Harrisburg, Pa.

Migratory Child Workers and School Attendance. Special Bulletin No. 26. 1928.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

NEW MEXICO

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 are forbidden to work in any gainful employment during school hours.

Weakness

Outside of school hours, there is no age restriction.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 6 to 16 unless they are 14 and legally employed.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 7 months.

Employed minors 14 to 16 are required to attend continuation schools where established for at least 5 hours a week.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day and 44 hour week for children under 16; children working for parents or guardians are exempt, and issuing officer may exempt in special cases but not to exceed 48 hours a week.

Weakness

There should be no exemption.

There should be a 6 day week.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.; children working on premises of their parents or guardians are exempt.

Weakness

The exemption is a weakness.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 14, and for children under 16 working during the school term, except children working for their parents or guardians. These are issued by the school authorities upon (1) promise of employment (implied) (2) proof of age (3) statement of good health, and (4) for children 14 to 16 years working during school hours, statement of necessity for income of child.

Weakness

A certificate of physical fitness based on physician's examination is not required.

There is no educational requirement.

Permits are not required for children 14 to 16 for work during vacation.

New Mexico is not in the birth registration area.

Street Trades

The child labor law is interpreted to cover street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Work for parents or guardians is specifically exempted from the child labor law but apparently the age and hour regulations apply to such work done for hire.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 are forbidden to work in a comprehensive list of occupations considered physically or morally dangerous and in any occupations "dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health or morals."

There is an 18 year age limit for mines and quarries, underground, and explosives. Males under 16 are forbidden to engage in messenger work at night and females under 21 at any time.

There is a 16 year age limit for theatrical work, with exemptions on permit from municipal authorities.

Weakness

Occupations not forbidden for children under 16 include work about dangerous dyes and gases, electrical machinery, unguarded belts, on scaffolding, in tunnels, in building trades, on railroads, about electric wires and hoisting machines. The latter three should be forbidden up to 18 years, and also work on elevators, oiling and cleaning machinery in motion and night messenger work which are regulated only up to 16 years.

No State body is empowered to extend the list of dangerous occupations.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors have the same rights as adults under the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN NEW MEXICO

(The child labor law was strengthened in 1921 and 1925)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	48,032
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	2,195
Per cent of children gainfully employed	4.56
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	22

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,418
Extraction of minerals	33
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	241
Transportation	91
Trade	93
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	11
Professional service	10
Domestic and personal service	243
Clerical occupations	55

Total 2,195

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	60,430
Average number 7-14 years attending school	52,829
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	87.4
Rank according to percentage in attendance	36

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	175.0	Average for U. S.	169.3
Rank according to length of school term	20		

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

NEW YORK

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years may not be employed in any occupation carried on for pecuniary gain. Outside of school hours children over 12 may be employed by their parents or custodians in outdoor work not connected with or for a factory or mercantile establishment.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16, unless they are 14 and employed.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 9½ months.

Children under 17, not attending full-time school must attend continuation school for at least 4 hours a week (up to 20 hours when temporarily unemployed) unless high school graduates.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 44 hour week for children under 16 in factories, and in an inclusive list of mercantile and other occupations.

There is a 9 hour day, 54 hour and 6 day week for boys 16 to 18 in factories (canneries exempt June 15 to October 15), mercantile establishments (exemptions for Christmas week and two additional days for stock taking), and delivery work. A longer day is permitted to make one shorter day or holiday during the week.

There is an 8 hour work day, 48 hour and 6 day week for females over 16 in factories and mercantile establishments, except that when an employer elects to give regularly a half holiday a week, 49½ hours a week are permitted and also 78 hours a year unsegregated overtime in factories and 25 hours in mercantile establishments. Extra provision is made in mercantile establishments for inventory taking and for Christmas week. Excluding Christmas week in mercantile establishments, no day is to exceed 10 hours and no week 54 hours (certain exemptions in canneries).

There is a 9 hour day, 54 hour and 6 day week for girls over 16 in restaurants (1st and 2nd class cities).

Except as to factories and canneries the above provisions do not apply in villages with a population under 3,000.

Weakness

The exclusion of villages with a population under 3,000 is a weakness. The annual allowance of 78 hours unsegregated overtime in factories makes possible practically a 10 hour day during 20 weeks except for short Saturdays. The exemptions for canneries permit unnecessarily long days.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not be employed in factories between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m., and in an inclusive list of mercantile and other occupations between 6 p. m. and 8 a. m. Boys 16 to 18 may not be employed in factories (canneries exempt June 15 to October 15), nor in mercantile establishments or delivery work, between 12 midnight and 6 a. m.

Females 16 to 21 may not be employed in factories between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., nor in mercantile establishments between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m., nor in restaurants between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Except as to factories the above provisions do not apply to villages with a population under 3,000.

Weakness

The exclusion of villages with a population under 3,000 is a weakness.

Work Permits

Regular or vacation permits are required for all children 14 to 17 years, except children 12 to 16 working for their parents outside of school hours. These are issued by the school authorities and are granted upon (1) employer's promise of work (2) proof of age (3) physician's certificate of physical fitness (4) school record showing completion of 8th grade if 14 years; 6th grade if 15 years. For regular certificates for minors 16 to 17 years, and for vacation permits which permit work in mercantile establishments, business offices and outdoor work, during vacation and after school hours, the educational requirement is waived. School authorities are given power to limit use of vacation work permits to Saturdays or to summer vacation only.

Weakness

The completion of the 8th grade should be required for all children under 16 years.

Street Trades

The sale of newspapers is forbidden in places with a population of 20,000 or over for boys under 12 and girls under 18. Boys under 17 may not be so employed between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. nor during school hours and must have badges, based on proof of age, school record and physical examination. School authorities of any city may adopt additional regulations for street traders up to 18 years.

Bootblack establishments are included in the regular provision of the child labor law, and children working independently as bootblacks are included in the street trades law.

Weakness

Street trades should be prohibited for boys under 14.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the *Hours of Work* or *Night Work* provisions.

Domestic service is included in the *Minimum Age* and *Work Permit* provisions. But in agriculture children over 12 may be employed by their parents without permits outside of school hours, and children over 16 do not need permits.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

The employment of children under 16 years is forbidden in a fairly comprehensive list of places and occupations considered dangerous for children, including the operation of any machinery unless all moving parts are covered. In a few occupations employment under 18 is forbidden, including work at any machine listed in the **Industrial Code** rules unless such machine is equipped with proper guard at point of operation. The State Industrial Board is given power to extend these lists.

The minimum age for mines is 16 for males and all females are prohibited.

There is a 16 year age limit for acting in theatres, but exemptions are permitted on permit from Mayor after investigation by S. P. C. C. No permit may be issued for singing, except in concerts, or for dancing.

Females under 21 may not engage in messenger work, and males under 21 may not engage in night messenger work in 1st and 2nd class cities between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Weakness

Occupations not prohibited for children under 16 include work with poisonous dyes and gases, on scaffolding, in tunnels, heavy work in building trade, bowling alleys, about electric wires, and hoisting machines (the latter two should be regulated to 18 years).

Work about explosives, regulated to 16 years, should be forbidden up to 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Double compensation is granted in the case of minors under 18 injured or killed while illegally employed.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN NEW YORK

CHILD LABOR— U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	1,059,635
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	49,846
Per cent of children gainfully employed	4.7
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	23

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	2,401
Extraction of minerals	20
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	17,842
Transportation	1,783
Trade	5,854
Public Service (not elsewhere classified)	102
Professional service	376
Domestic and personal service	2,404
Clerical occupations	19,064

Total 49,846

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	1,307,158
Average number 7-14 years attending school	1,226,918
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.9
Rank according to percentage in attendance	22

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	185.6	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	5	

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 may not work in mills, factories, canneries, workshops and manufacturing establishments and (by Ruling of State Child Welfare Commission) girls under 14 may not work in any laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brickyard, lumber yard, messenger or delivery service, public work, or street trades. The law is not applied to children working for their parents.

Weakness

There should be no exemptions to the 14-year age limit.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 14 years. Superintendents may be empowered to excuse children for non-attendance due to immediate demands of farm or home in certain seasons.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 6 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Hours of Work

There is an 8-hour day and a 48-hour and 6-day week for children under 16 in occupations specified under **Minimum Age** except that boys are exempt in certain cases of poverty.

There is an 11-hour day and 55-hour week for women over 16 in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments.

Weakness

All gainful employment should be included. The poverty exemption is a weakness.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work in any of the occupations specified under **Minimum Age** between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.; girls 16 to 18 years may not work after 9 p. m. or before 6 a. m. in mills, factories, canneries, or manufacturing establishments.

Weakness

All gainful employment should be included.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children under 16 for work in occupations specified under **Minimum Age**. These are granted by the County Superintendents of Public Welfare or agents of the State Child Welfare Commission (1) to boys 12 to 14 years for work when schools are not in session (2) to boys 12 to 14 for work outside of school hours during school session and during school hours when such employment is a unit of school work on part-time schedule (3) to boys and girls 14 to 16 for full-time work. These are based on (1) documentary proof of age (2) physician's certificate of physical fitness unless examined by school medical inspector within 6 months (3) school record (4) promise of employment.

Weakness

There is no educational requirement.

Street Trades

Girls under 16 may not engage in street trades. Boys 12 to 14 may engage in such work outside of school hours between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. and boys 14 to 16 may distribute papers over fixed routes between 5 a. m. and 8 p. m., but not more than 4 hours on school days and 24 hours a week. Badges are required up to 16 years.

Weakness

The minimum age for street trades should be 14 for boys and 18 for girls.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

There is a 14-year age limit for theatres, except for educational purposes, and for messenger work.

There is a 16-year age limit for mines and quarries, operating elevators, work about exposed electric wires, preparation or use of any poisonous substance or gas or explosive, and for oiling and cleaning in motion such machines as the State Child Welfare Commission shall designate as hazardous.

Weakness

The list of occupations prohibited as dangerous for children under 16 years is very limited and there is none for persons 16 to 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors have same rights as adults under the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

(The school attendance age was changed in 1921)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	373,484
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	62,162
Per cent of children gainfully employed	16.64
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	44

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	50,582
Extraction of minerals	30
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	7,697
Transportation	528
Trade	308
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	43
Professional service	47
Domestic and personal service	1,637
Clerical occupations	790

Total 62,162

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	460,696
Average number 7-14 years attending school	400,846
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	87
Rank according to percentage in attendance	38

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	146.1	Average for U. S.	169.3
Rank according to length of school term	44		

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

NORTH DAKOTA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 are forbidden to work in any capacity during school hours, and at any time in any factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, store, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house or in messenger work.

Weakness

The 14 year age limit should apply to all gainful occupations outside of school hours.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 17 years unless they have completed the 8th grade, or unless their services are needed for the family's support.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 7 months. There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

The poverty exemption is a weakness.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour and 6 day week for children under 16 in all occupations

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work in any occupation between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children 14 to 16 years for employment in mines, factories, workshops and mercantile establishments. These are issued by the school authorities upon (1) proof of age (2) school record showing proficiency in certain subjects (3) statement of issuing officer that child seems in sound health—in doubtful cases, to be determined by medical officer.

Weakness

Certificates should be required for children under 16 in all occupations.

Employer's promise of work is not required.

Certificate of physical fitness based on physician's examination is not required.

School record showing completion of 8th grade is not required and compulsory attendance law permits poverty exemption.

Street Trades

There is no regulation of street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

The minimum age provision does not apply to agriculture and domestic service but apparently the hour and night work provisions do apply when such work is done for hire.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 are forbidden to work in certain occupations, including mines and quarries, considered dangerous for children of that age and in any other employment "that may be considered dangerous to their lives or limbs, or where their health may be injured, or morals depraved." The Board of Administration has power to extend the list. There is no age limit for theatres, except the 14 year age limit during school hours.

Persons under 18 are not allowed to visit or be employed in bowling alley, pool or billiard rooms.

Weakness

Occupations not specified as prohibited under 16 years include work about poisonous dyes and gases, unguarded belts, dangerous electrical machinery, printing presses, scaffolding, in tunnels, heavy work in building, work about explosives, electric wires, hoisting machines, railroads and night messenger work.

There is no prohibition of occupations considered dangerous for minors 16 to 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors have the same rights as adults under the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	87,883
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	2,816
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.2
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	10

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	2,364
Extraction of minerals	5
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	48
Transportation	43
Trade	97
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	1
Professional service	12
Domestic and personal service	199
Clerical occupations	47

Total 2,816

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	111,711
Average number 7-14 years attending school	102,876
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	92.1
Rank according to percentage in attendance	32

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	166.8	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	33	

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

OHIO

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

There is a 16 year age limit for work in any mill, factory, workshop, mercantile or mechanical establishment, oil-well or pumping station, cannery, bottling or preserving establishment, tenement house, dressmaking and millinery establishment, etc., office, restaurant, hotel, bakery, barber shop, bookblack stand, public stable, garage, laundry, club, places of amusement, coal, brick, lumber yard, building work, delivery work, etc. Except:

- (1) Children 14 and over outside of school hours, during vacation, etc.
- (2) Children 14 and over attending part-time cooperative classes.
- (3) Children 14 and over excluded from school because of low mentality. Such exclusion is surrounded by various safeguards and applies to two groups (a) extremely defective children incapable of profiting even by work in special classes (b) backward children who cannot profit by any classes provided in their district and where it is not feasible to establish such classes.
- (4) Children under 14 excluded from school because of low mentality engaged in "irregular work" (not more than 4 hours a day, 24 hours a week, of a non-injurious type).
- (5) Children 14 and over graduated from a high school.

School Attendance

Children 6 to 18 are required to attend school for the full session except:

- (1) High school graduates.
- (2) Children 16 who are legally employed. (See *Work Permits*.)
- (3) Children of 14 excused because of inability to profit by further education.
- (4) Children of 14 excused temporarily (under specific regulations) to assist in work at home.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 8 months.

Employed children 16 to 18 must attend continuation school for at least four hours a week where such schools are established unless they have completed work equivalent to that taken up in the continuation school or are mentally incapable of profiting by it.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour and 6 day week for boys under 16 and girls under 18.

There is a 9 hour day for school and work combined for children under 16.

There is a 10 hour day, 6 day and 54 hour week for boys 16 to 18.

There is a 9 hour day, 6 day and 50 hour week for females 18 to 21 (exemption for stores on Saturday).

Night Work

Boys under 16 and girls under 18 may not work between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Boys 16 to 18 and girls 18 to 21 may not work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 18 years, except for work for parents outside of school hours, and except for "irregular work" (see *Minimum Age*). These are issued by the school authorities upon (1) proof of age (2) promise of employment (3) physician's certificate of physical fitness (4) school record.

For *regular* certificates school record must show completion of 7th grade.

Non-standard certificates are issued upon certain conditions:

- (a) to children of 16 who cannot pass 7th grade test but who are capable of further school work. These children must attend part-time or special classes.
- (b) to children over 14 dismissed from school because of inability to profit from further instruction available in their district.

Part-time and vacation certificates are granted to children over 14 for work outside of school hours, and where cooperative classes are established.

Limited certificates are issued to children who, because of certain physical disabilities, may engage in only certain specified types of work.

Street Trades

There is no state law regulating street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the *Minimum Age, Hours of Work and Night Work* provisions. Certificates are not needed for such work during the vacation period, nor when done for parents or guardians when school is not in session.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

The employment of children under 16 and between 16 and 18 years is forbidden in two comprehensive lists of occupations considered physically or morally dangerous for children of those ages, and the State Board of Health is empowered to extend these lists.

The minimum age for mines, etc., is 16.

Boys under 16 and girls under 18 are prohibited from working in a theatre, concert hall, or place of amusement, except on the stage for which there is a 14 year age limit. Messenger service is prohibited for boys under 18 at night and for girls under 21 at any time.

Weakness

Occupations not specifically prohibited for persons under 16 years include work about electrical and steam machinery.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors have the same rights as adults under the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN OHIO

(The child labor and compulsory attendance laws were strengthened in 1921.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	596,741
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	18,119
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.03
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	8

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	3,721
Extraction of minerals	347
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,874
Transportation	628
Trade	4,231
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	32
Professional service	158
Domestic and personal service	1,776
Clerical occupations	2,352

Total 18,119

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	732,550
Average number 7-14 years attending school	703,560
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	96.05
Rank according to percentage in attendance	2

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	171.2	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	29	

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

OKLAHOMA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in factories, factory-workshops, bowling alleys, pool halls or steam laundries.

Weakness

Children under 14 should be prohibited from working in any gainful occupation.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for two-thirds of the session for persons 8 to 18 unless 16, have completed the 8th grade and are employed, or have completed course in their district.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 3 months.

Employed minors 16 to 18 must attend continuation school where established for 144 hours per year unless they have completed two years of high school.

Weakness

Attendance for the entire session should be required.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day and 48 hour week for children under 16, and a 9 hour day, 54 hour week for females, except in times of emergency.

Weakness

The 6 day week should be specified.

Night Work

Boys under 16, girls under 18 may not work in the occupations listed under *Minimum Age* between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Weakness

The night work provisions should apply to all gainful occupations.

Work Permits

Permits are required for persons under 16 in the occupations listed under *Minimum Age*, issued by the school authorities on (1) proof of age (2) issuing officer's statement of physical fitness (when doubtful, examination by physician may be required) (3) proficiency in certain subjects, but school attendance may be substituted.

Weakness

(1) Permits should be required for all gainful employment, (2) physical examination is not mandatory, (3) a promise of work is not required, (4) completion of the 8th grade is not required (school law requires attendance for two-thirds of session).

Street Trades

Selling on the street for employers is prohibited for persons under 15, by ruling, and girls under 16 are forbidden to sell newspapers in cities.

Weakness

Street trading should be forbidden for boys under 14 and girls under 18. Badges should be required for boys under 16, and selling at night prohibited.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Both are omitted from regulated occupations and exempt from hour restriction.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

There is a 14 year age limit for laundry machinery, theatres (except for non-residents), pool rooms, bowling alleys, etc. There is a 15 year age limit for any occupation "injurious to health, morals or especially hazardous to life or limb," and the Commissioner of Labor may determine these occupations. Under this power work is forbidden in messenger and delivery service, drug stores, hotels, barber shops, shoe shine parlors, repair of buildings, dancing in restaurants, etc. There is also a list of occupations prohibited for persons under 16, and a 16 year age limit for mines.

Weakness

(1) Occupations not specified as dangerous for any age include dangerous electrical machinery, unguarded belts, printing presses, scaffolding, work in tunnels, heavy work in building, electric wires, hoisting machines and on railroads. (2) Bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms, laundry machinery prohibited under 14 should be prohibited under 16. (3) Night messenger work prohibited under 15 should be prohibited under 18. (4) The power of the Commissioner of Labor to declare occupations dangerous extends only to 15 years. (5) There is no prohibition of occupations dangerous for persons up to 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors injured while illegally employed are excluded from the benefits of the workmen's compensation act.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN OKLAHOMA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	289,533
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	22,981
Per cent of children gainfully employed	7.93
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	34

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	19,752
Extraction of minerals	203
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	694
Transportation	387
Trade	774
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	22
Professional service	61
Domestic and personal service	722
Clerical occupations	366

Total 22,981

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	355,225
Average number 7-14 years attending school	304,665
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	85.8
Rank according to percentage in attendance	39

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	148.9	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	41	

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OKLAHOMA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, Bartlesville, Okla.

Education and Child Labor in Oklahoma. 1928.

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Survey of Child Labor in Industry. 1929.

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

OREGON

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 are forbidden to work in any capacity during school term, and at any time in factories, workshops, mercantile establishments, stores, business offices, restaurants, bakeries, hotels or apartment houses. Children 12 years and over may work during any vacation of more than two weeks in other occupations considered suitable by the Board of Child Labor Inspectors.

Weakness

The exemption for children of 12 years is a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 8 to 16 years unless they are 14, have completed the 8th grade and are employed.

The minimum length of school term prescribed by law is 8 months.

Employed children under 18 who have not completed the elementary course must attend continuation or night school for 5 hours a week.

Hours of Work

There is a 6 day week for all minors; an 8 hour day for children under 16 in any occupation; a 9 hour day and 48 hour week for all minor girls and a 10 hour day for minor boys.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work after 6 p. m. or before 7 a. m. and minor girls may not work after 6 p. m. or before 7 a. m.

Work Permits

Work permits are required for all children under 18 issued by the Board of Child Labor Inspectors on (1) proof of age (2) certification of health by issuing officer. For work during school term completion of 8th grade is required by school law, and also by ruling of the Industrial Welfare Commission for children under 16 years of age.

Weakness

Physician's examination of child to determine physical fitness is not mandatory.

Street Trades

There is no general street trades law except a clause in the Juvenile Court law classifying as a dependent child any person under 14 who peddles or sells any article on the streets in violation of the child labor law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

The child labor law nominally includes employment in agriculture in hour and night work provisions and the Board of Inspectors of Child Labor report that they require work permits for employment during school hours.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 may not work in any mine, quarry, laundry, shipyard (except in office) meat packing plant (except in office) in telegraph and telephone and messenger service, in restaurants, cafeterias, hotels or logging camps.

No girl under 18 may act as canvasser or peddler; no minor girl may work in barber shops with men customers or as messenger.

No child under 18 may be employed in operating elevators, or on logging machines, or in connection with motion picture lanterns, or in dance halls. No boy under 18 may engage in messenger work between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.; and no girl under 18 at any time.

Weakness

Many dangerous occupations are not specifically forbidden by law. However, the Board of Inspectors of Child Labor has power to refuse permits for any work which seems to be inimical to the child's health and safety, and the Industrial Welfare Commission can make rulings prohibiting such work.

Workmen's Compensation

A minor is entitled to the same rights under the compensation law as adults. In the case of illegal employment a tax of 25 per cent of the compensation is paid by the employer to the State Insurance Fund.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN OREGON

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	81,500
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	2,462
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.02
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	7

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	668
Extraction of minerals	1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	341
Transportation	77
Trade	785
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	2
Professional service	31
Domestic and personal service	249
Clerical occupations	308

Total 2,462

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	99,562
Average number 7-14 years attending school	94,312
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.7
Rank according to percentage in attendance	13

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	171.4	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	26	

PUBLICATIONS

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF CHILD LABOR, Salem, Ore.

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Cressman, Luther S. Rural Child Labor and School Attendance in Oregon, 1929-30.
(Unpublished manuscript.) University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

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Seventh Biennial Report. 1925-26.

Savage, W. S. Educational Progress in Oregon Since 1890.

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 are forbidden to work in any gainful occupation.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 8 to 16, except that fourth class districts may reduce the period for children over 14 to 70 per cent of the term. Children of 14 who have completed the 6th grade and are legally employed, and children of 14 who have completed the 6th grade and are engaged in farm work or domestic service in private homes are exempt.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 180 days, except in elementary schools in fourth class districts where it is 160 days.

Employed minors 14 to 16 must attend continuation school where established 8 hours a week.

Hours of Work

There is a 9 hour day and 51 hour week for children under 16 and (by ruling) a 6 day week.

There is a 10 hour day and 54 hour and 6 day week for all females (exemption for canneries). Under certain circumstances, a longer day (but not week) is permitted, and day of rest can be divided in hotels, boarding houses, etc.

Weakness

There should be an 8 hour day and 48 hour week for children under 16.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not be employed between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Females under 21 may not be employed between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., except telephone operators over 18.

Weakness

Children under 16 should not work after 7 p. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children 14 to 16 years. They are issued by the school authorities and are granted upon (1) employer's promise of work (2) proof of age (3) school physician's certificate of physical fitness (4) school record showing completion of 6th grade.

For vacation permits for children 14 to 16 the school record is waived.

Emergency or exemption permits are granted to children 14 to 16 for work in agriculture and domestic service in private homes during school hours on proof of age, proof of need of services and school record showing completion of 6th grade.

Weakness

The completion of the 8th grade should be required.

Street Trades

Boys under 12 and girls under 21 cannot engage in selling articles on any street or public place, and boys under 14 and girls under 21 cannot work as bootblacks or in other street occupations. Males under 16 may not engage in street trades between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Weakness

The age for newspaper selling for boys should be 14 and badges should be required for boys under 16.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Both are excluded from the child labor law, but under the school law permits are required for children, whether resident or non-resident, employed during school hours.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment is forbidden in two lists of occupations considered physically or morally dangerous for persons under 16 and 18 years respectively, and the Department of Labor has the power to extend these lists.

The age for theatres is 14 years.

The age for mines is 16 years and for quarries 18 years.

The age for bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms is 18 years.

There is a 21 year age limit for injurious work about lead and for night messenger work.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors under 18 injured while illegally employed are entitled to double compensation.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	996,916
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	55,671
Per cent of children gainfully employed	5.58
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	28

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	5,523
Extraction of minerals	3,392
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	27,821
Transportation	1,267
Trade	5,778
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	57
Professional service	229
Domestic and personal service	4,881
Clerical occupations	6,723

Total 55,671

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	1,242,638
Average number 7-14 years attending school	1,174,140
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	16

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	180.7	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	10	

PUBLICATIONS

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Fourteen and Fifteen Year Old Children in Industry, Special Bulletin No. 21, 1927.

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Pennsylvania's Rank in Child Labor Protection. 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Harrisburg, Pa.

Report for the Two-Year Period Ending May 31, 1930.

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

Work of Children on Truck and Small Fruit Farms in Southern New Jersey, 1924.

Child Labor and the Welfare of Children in an Anthracite Coal-Mining District, 1922.

Children in Street Work. 1928.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.

How Does Pennsylvania Rank? 1925.

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WHITE-WILLIAMS FOUNDATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Working Children of Philadelphia, 1924.

Special Study of 513 Children Applying for Work Certificates, 1920.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

RHODE ISLAND

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 15 years are forbidden to work in any factory, manufacturing or business establishment (this applies to every person, firm or corporation "whatever the business conducted"), except that children of 14 years may work during vacation and after school hours.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years unless 15 and employed.

The minimum length for the school term prescribed by law is 9 months.

There is no continuation school law. (There are continuation schools in operation however.)

Hours of Work

There is a 9 hour day, 48 hour week for children under 16 years, and a 10 hour day and 48 hour week for women over 16.

Weakness

There should be an 8 hour day and 6 day week.

Night Work

Children under 16 years may not be employed between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.; nor women over 16 years after 10 p. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 16 years and are granted by the school authorities upon (1) documentary proof that the child is 15 years old (2) a school record showing that the child has completed the elementary course or has attended school for at least 8 years (3) a physician's certificate of physical fitness (4) a written statement from the employer giving promise of work. In case a child of 15 years cannot meet the educational requirement, and the superintendent of schools believes that such child is mentally incapable of attaining it, and in any other case in which he believes the best interest of the child will be served thereby, he may waive the educational qualifications. Special limited certificates for work on Saturdays, during vacation, and on school days outside of school hours (not Sundays or legal holidays) are granted to children of 14 years.

Street Trades

Boys under 12 and girls under 16 years may not engage in street trades; boys between 12 and 16 years must have badges issued by truant officers; boys under 16 may not be so employed between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. or during school hours. (This applies only to cities of 40,000 population and over).

Weakness

Street trades should be forbidden for boys under 14 and girls under 18. Boys under 16 should not be permitted to engage in such work after 8 p. m. or before 6 a. m.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

The child labor law does not apply to children employed in household service or agricultural pursuits.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 years are forbidden to work in a comprehensive list of dangerous occupations, and the State Board of Health has the power to declare any other work, place or process dangerous for minors under 16, and to forbid employment therein. The State Board of Health may also declare any work dangerous for a particular minor and forbid his employment therein.

Children under 16 are prohibited from appearing in theatrical performances, but this does not apply to children from outside the state, nor to resident children on week days when schools are not in session.

Children under 18 years are not allowed to operate passenger elevators.

Minors under 21 years may not work as messengers, etc., between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Weakness

The following occupations are not included in the list of occupations prohibited for persons under 16 years: dangerous or poisonous dyes or gases, dangerous electrical machinery, work about electric wires and hoisting machines, scaffolding, steam machinery, heavy work in building, bowling alleys

The exemption of children from outside the state and of resident children on week days to appear on the stage is a weakness.

There is no prohibition of employment dangerous for persons under 18 years except as noted above.

The power of the State Board of Health to extend the list of dangerous occupations applies only to 16 years.

Workmen's Compensation.

Minors illegally employed are excluded from the provisions of the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN RHODE ISLAND

(The educational qualification for a work permit was raised in 1922, and revised again in 1926.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	63,739
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	8,569
Per cent of children gainfully employed	13.44
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	43

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	119
Extraction of minerals	2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	6,979
Transportation	96
Trade	420
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	5
Professional service	26
Domestic and personal service	185
Clerical occupations	737

Total 8,569

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	78,318
Average number 7-14 years attending school	74,872
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	95.6
Rank according to percentage in attendance	3

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	190.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	1	

PUBLICATIONS

Dexter, Robert Cloutman. A Lively Experiment. The Nation, February 27, 1924.
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Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
 New York City.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any factory, mine, or textile establishment; or as messengers in cities of 5,000 or over.

Weakness

All gainful employment should be forbidden under 14 years.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for 4 months for children between 8 and 14 years.

In schools having a shorter term, the full term is sufficient. In districts having a longer term the requirement may be raised by petition of electors.

There is a poverty exemption for children over 12 years whose earnings are necessary for the support of a widowed mother or crippled father, and the attendance officer has power to excuse any absence in his discretion.

A minimum term of 7 months is required, but in certain cases this may be reduced to not less than 3 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

Attendance should be compulsory for the entire term and there should be no exemptions under 14 years.

Hours of Work

There is no regulation of hours of work for children, except a 10 hour day, 55 hour week for operatives in cotton and woolen mills; and a 12 hour day, 60 hour week for all females.

Weakness

There should be an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for all children under 16 years in all occupations.

Night Work

Children under 16 years are forbidden to work in any of the establishments mentioned above, between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. They may work until 9 p. m. to make up time lost due to accident or breaking down in the machinery.

Weakness

Work should be forbidden after 7 p. m. in all occupations.

Work Permits

There are no regular work permits. An employer in mills, factories and mines is required to send parent's or guardian's sworn statement regarding age of child under 16 to Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry who returns a "permit" to employer.

Children under 14 working in any capacity during school hours must have a certificate from school last attended, stating compulsory attendance law has been complied with.

Weakness

Permits should be required for children under 16 in all occupations, based on documentary proof of age, the completion of the 8th grade, a physician's certificate of physical fitness, and an employer's promise of work.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

There is no prohibition whatever of work in places dangerous for children between 14 and 16 or between 16 and 18 years, except an 18 year limit for night messenger work.

Workmen's Compensation

There is no workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	260,204
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	63,520
Per cent of children gainfully employed	24.41
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	47

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	56,920
Extraction of minerals	11
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	3,829
Transportation	338
Trade	562
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	46
Professional service	31
Domestic and personal service	1,308
Clerical occupations	475

Total 63,520

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	315,069
Average number 7-14 years attending school	274.429
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	87.1
Rank according to percentage in attendance	37

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	144.0	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	46	

PUBLICATIONS

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.
 Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.
 South Carolina Bears Witness. American Child, March, 1930.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
 New York City.

SOUTH DAKOTA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 are forbidden to work at any time in factories, workshops and mines, and during school hours in mercantile establishments.

A minor under 14 whose labor is necessary for his support or that of his family may be exempted.

Weakness

The 14 year age minimum should apply to all gainful occupations and there should be no exemptions.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for persons 8 to 17 years, except (1) those who have completed the 8th grade, (2) in cases of necessity for child's labor at home absence is permitted for not more than 40 days between April 1st and November 1st, if the child has completed the 6th grade.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 7 months.

There is no continuation school law. Persons between 16 and 21 who cannot read and write English with proficiency of the 5th grade must attend evening or part time schools.

Hours of Work

There is a 10 hour day, 54 hour week for boys under 16 and all females, except that 12 hours a day are permitted for five days before Christmas.

Farm laborers, domestic servants, telegraph and telephone operators and persons caring for live stock are exempt from the hour regulation and cities of 3,000 or less population may set their own standard of hours not to exceed 10 per day.

Weakness

There should be an 8 hour day, 48 hour and 6 day week for all persons under 16.

Night Work

Children under 14 may not work after 7 p. m. in stores.

Weakness

Children under 16 should not be permitted to engage in any work between 7 p. m and 6 a. m.

Work Permit

Permits are required for children under 16 to work in any factory, workshop, mine, or mercantile establishment. These are issued by the school authorities on statement of age and ability to read and write English; statement of school attendance during preceding year or lawful excuse may be substituted for the educational requirement. (School law requires completion of 8th grade before leaving school or 6th grade for work April 1 to November 1.)

Weakness

Documentary proof of age, employer's promise of work and a certificate of physical fitness are not required. Permits based on these standards and completion of the 8th grade, should be required for persons under 16 years of age in all occupations. South Dakota is not in the U. S. birth registration area.

Street Trades

There is no regulation of street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the *Minimum Age*, *Night Work* or *Work Permit* provisions and both are exempt from the daily and weekly hour regulation.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

There is a 14 year age limit for mines with an exemption in cases of poverty.

Children under 14 cannot be employed as peddlers, street singers, in variety theatres, etc.

Children under 16 are prohibited from working at any occupation "dangerous to life, health or morals."

Weakness

The law is extremely weak. There is no enumerated list of physically and morally dangerous occupations for persons under 16 or between 16 and 18 years. No power is granted to a state body to declare occupations dangerous for minors.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors have the same rights as adults under the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

(In 1921 the compulsory school age was raised from 16 to 17 but exemptions were added)

CHILD LABOR— U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	78,427
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	2,555
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.25
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	11

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,928
Extraction of minerals	2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	120
Transportation	56
Trade	161
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	2
Professional service	17
Domestic and personal service	205
Clerical occupations	64

Total 2,555

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE— U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	97,665
Average number 7-14 years attending school	91,322
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	26

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM— U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	168.7	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	31	

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

TENNESSEE

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 are not permitted to work at any time in mills, factories, workshops, laundries, canneries, telegraph and telephone offices and distribution of merchandise or messages, or to engage in any employment during school hours. (Workshops are interpreted to include any place where a minor is employed, except agriculture, domestic service, and where minor acts as merchant under his own right, as in street trades.)

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children 7 to 16 years, unless they have completed the 8th grade, or unless excused for special reasons by the Board of Education.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 8 months.

Employed children 14 to 16 years must attend continuation school 15 hours a week where such schools are established.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour and 6 day week for children under 16 in occupations specified under *Minimum Age*.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not work in the occupations specified under *Minimum Age* between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Work Permits

Work permits issued by the school authorities are required for children under 16 for employments mentioned under *Minimum Age* based upon (1) proof of age (2) physician's certificate of physical fitness (3) promise of employment. Age certificates are required for all minors employed in occupations forbidden to children under 16 years.

Weakness

There is no educational requirement.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

These are not included in the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 are forbidden to work in certain occupations considered physically or morally hazardous, including mines and quarries.

Children under 18 may not engage in messenger work between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Weakness

Occupations not forbidden for children under 16 include working in connection with dangerous or poisonous acids, dyes or gases, working around dangerous electrical machinery, unguarded belts, working on scaffolding or in tunnels, or engaging in heavy work in the building trades, switch tending, etc., on railroads, working in connection with electric wires, explosives, elevators, hoisting machines, theatrical work, bowling alleys, pool and billiard halls.

No state body is given power to extend this list.

There is no regulation of employments dangerous to minors 16 to 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors illegally employed are excluded from the benefits of the compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	323,548
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	39,837
Per cent of children gainfully employed	12.31
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	40

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	32,326
Extraction of minerals	243
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	2,854
Transportation	527
Trade	1,116
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	24
Professional service	51
Domestic and personal service	1,929
Clerical occupations	767

Total 39,837

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	390,677
Average number 7-14 years attending school	333,118
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	85.3
Rank according to percentage in attendance	40

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	152.2	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	39	

PUBLICATIONS

"How Memphis Handles the Newsboy Problem." Probation, October, 1928. Chattanooga, Tenn.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.

Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City.

Child Welfare in Tennessee (pp. 375-407). 1920.

TENNESSEE CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Comparative Study of Child Labor Standards and the Tennessee Law. 1929.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

TEXAS

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 15 years are forbidden to work in or about any factory, mill, workshop, laundry, or in messenger service in towns and cities of more than 15,000 population. In cases of poverty children 12 to 15 years may, on permission of county judge, be employed but not in mills, factories or workshops. From June 1st to September 1st children of any age may be employed, except in these occupations.

Weakness

There should be a minimum age of at least 14 years for all gainful occupations. The two exemptions are a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for not less than 100 consecutive school days for all children 8 to 14 years, except that where economic necessity for employment exists, a child of 12 years who has completed the 7th grade may be excused. The State constitution provides for a minimum term of 6 months, but this provision has not been carried out by the Legislature. There is no provision for continuation schools.

Weakness

Attendance should be compulsory for the entire term. There should be no exemption under 14 years.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour week for children under 15 years of age.

Weakness

The daily and weekly hour provision should include persons 15 to 16 years and there should be a 6 day week.

Night Work

Children under 15 years are forbidden to work between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Weakness

Work should be prohibited between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. for all persons under 16.

Work Permits

Permits are required for children 12 to 15 years working in cases of necessity. They are issued by the county judge upon the sworn statement of the child, his parents or guardians that (1) the child is 12 years of age (2) has completed the 5th grade of school (according to compulsory attendance law child cannot work during school hours until 7th grade is completed) (3) shall not be employed at prohibited occupations (4) necessity of labor exists (5) employment has been obtained. Such statement must be accompanied by a physician's certificate of physical fitness.

Weakness

(1) Permits should be required for all persons under 16, (2) documentary proof of age is not required, (3) statement from prospective employer is not required, (4) the certificate of physical fitness should be issued by a public health, school, or other specially designated physician, (5) completion of the 8th grade should be required. Another weakness not in the child labor law which makes proof of age difficult is the fact that Texas is not within the United States birth registration area.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Children employed on farms, ranches, dairies, or other agricultural or stock raising pursuits or in domestic service are exempt from the age limit, hours of work, night work and permit provisions.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Persons under 17 years are forbidden to work in any mine, quarry or where explosives are used, or where there is a moral hazard.

Weakness

There is no list of physically or morally dangerous occupations prohibited for persons under 16 or between 16 and 18 with the exception of those mentioned above.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors injured, whether legally or illegally employed, have the same rights as adults under the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN TEXAS

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	642,586
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	80,872
Per cent of children gainfully employed	12.58
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	42

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	69,031
Extraction of minerals	186
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	2,764
Transportation	1,378
Trade	2,225
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	96
Professional service	180
Domestic and personal service	2,902
Clerical occupations	2,110

Total 80,872

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	779,222
Average number 7-14 years attending school	652,476
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	83.7
Rank according to percentage in attendance	42

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	134.7	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	49	

PUBLICATIONS

Civic Federation of Dallas. The Newsboys of Dallas. 1921.

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

Children in Agriculture. 1929.

Welfare of Children in the Cotton Growing Areas of Texas. 1924.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.

Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, New York City.

Child Labor Among Cotton Growers of Texas. Charles E. Gibbons. 1925.

Taylor, Paul S. Mexican Labor in the United States: Dimmit County, Winter Garden District, South Texas. University of California Press, Berkeley, Cal. 1930.

TEXAS CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, Austin, Texas.

Child Labor and Education in Texas. 1929.

"Under-privileged and Delinquent Children of Dallas." Civic and Social Review (pp. 6-11), September, 1920. Dallas, Texas.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

UTAH

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

There is no minimum age for entrance to industry other than for street trading and certain dangerous employments.

Weakness

There should be a 14 year minimum age for all gainful occupations.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for 30 weeks in cities of first and second class and 20 weeks in rural districts for persons 8 to 18 years of age, unless they have completed the 8th grade and are legally excused to enter employment; or unless 16 and excused for employment; or unless high school graduates; or unless services are necessary for widowed mother or invalid father.

The minimum length of the school term is 5 months in rural districts, and 7½ months in first and second class cities.

Attendance at continuation school is required for 4 hours a week for employed minors under 18 years with certain exemptions.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 48 hour week for boys under 14 and girls under 16, in all gainful occupations except fruit and vegetable packing, and for all females in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, laundries, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, offices, telephone and telegraph establishments, express and transportation companies, except in packing and canning establishments, etc.

Weakness

The daily and weekly hour limitation should apply to boys between 14 and 16, the exemption is also a weakness, and there should be a 6 day week.

Night Work

There is no night work prohibition other than for night messengers, and street traders.

Weakness

Night work should be prohibited for persons under 16 in all gainful occupations between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Work Permits

These are required for all persons under 18 years for work during school season and are issued by the school authorities on ability to read and write English. (The school law virtually requires completion of the 8th grade for work during school hours except under exemptions noted.)

Weakness

Certificate of physical fitness is not required, nor promise of employment, nor proof of age.

Street Trades

Boys under 12 and girls under 16 are forbidden to sell newspapers, magazines, or other merchandise in the streets in cities of 1st and 2nd class and boys under 12 may not work as bootblacks. Boys 12 to 16 must secure a badge and may not work after 9 p. m.

Weakness

Boys under 14 and girls under 18 should not engage in street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

These are not included in the provisions of the law and are specifically exempted from the provision regulating hours of work.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a fairly comprehensive list of physically or morally dangerous occupations including mines and quarries is prohibited for persons under 16 and the State Board of Health is given power to extend the list.

Persons under 21 are forbidden to work as messengers in cities of the 1st and 2nd class between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Weakness

Some of the occupations not included in the list prohibited for persons under 16 are: adjusting belts, unguarded belts, oiling and cleaning machinery in motion, work with electric wires, dangerous or poisonous dyes or gases, dangerous electrical machinery, printing presses, scaffolding, steam machinery, work in tunnels, railroads, heavy work in building.

There is no prohibition of physically dangerous occupations for persons 16 to 18 years of age.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors illegally employed are excluded from the benefits of the workmen's compensation law (court decision).

February, 1931

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN UTAH

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	60,675
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	2,361
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.89
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	20

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,477
Extraction of minerals	7
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	206
Transportation	63
Trade	240
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	---
Professional service	27
Domestic and personal service	140
Clerical occupations	201

Total 2,361

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	74,957
Average number 7-14 years attending school	71,611
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	95.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	4

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	173.8	Average for U. S.	169.3
Rank according to length of school term	24		

PUBLICATIONS

- Industrial Commission. Report 1920-22 (p. 862). Child Labor Inspection.
- State Superintendent of Public Instruction. What Can be Done to Fulfill the Purposes of the Part-time Compulsory School Law. Fifteenth Report (pp. 37-48), 1924.
- Utah Department of Public Instruction. Seventeenth Report of the Superintendent, for the Biennial Period Ending, June, 1928. Part-time Education, (p. 117ff).

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

VERMONT

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in or about any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment. The Commissioner of Industries, with the approval of the Governor, may suspend part or all of the provisions of the child labor law for not more than 2 months of the year in the case of a manufacturing establishment handling perishable products and requiring immediate labor.

Weakness

The 14 year age limit should include all gainful occupations.

The power to suspend the law is a weakness. (This applies to all the sections of the child labor law but is noted only here).

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session (if session is more than 170 days school superintendent may excuse child from further attendance) for all children 8 to 16 years, except those who have completed the elementary school course, or the rural school course and the first two years of the junior or senior high school; and except children of 15 who have completed the rural school course in cases of poverty, or "any other sufficient reason."

The minimum length of the school term is 8½ months.

There is no continuation school law.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day week for persons under 16 years employed at work connected with railroading, manufacturing, or in a hotel, billiard or pool room, or bowling alley or in delivering messages. There is a 10½ hour day, 56 hour week for persons 16 to 18 in mines, quarries, manufacturing or mechanical establishments.

Weakness

The 8 hour day, 6 day week for persons under 16 years should apply to all occupations

Night Work

Children under 16 are forbidden to work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. in connection with railroading, manufacturing, or in a hotel, billiard or pool room, bowling alley or in delivering messages.

Weakness

Night work for all persons under 16 years should be forbidden in all occupations.

Work Permits

Permits are required for persons under 16 for work during school hours connected with railroading, manufacturing, or in a hotel, billiard or pool room or bowling alley or in delivering messages. These are issued by the Commissioner of Industries, on a report from the school authorities showing that the child has completed the elementary school course, or the rural school course and two years of junior high school. Commissioner requires a birth certificate to be filed, and may refuse permit on grounds of physical unfitness.

Weakness

Documentary proof of age is not specifically required by law. Employer's promise of work and a certificate of physical fitness are not required. Permits based on these standards should be required for all occupations and for all persons between 14 and 16 years.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither is included in the provisions of the child labor law.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in a fairly comprehensive list of physically dangerous occupations including mines and quarries is prohibited for persons under 16.

Weakness

Occupations not prohibited for persons under 16 are: work with dyes or gases, dangerous electrical machinery, scaffolding, work in tunnels, around unguarded belts, heavy work in the building trades, railroads—switch tending, etc., work about electric wires, explosives, elevators, hoisting machines, in pool or billard rooms, bowling alleys, or theatres. No state body is granted the power to extend the list.

There is no prohibition of physically dangerous occupations for persons between 16 and 18 years of age.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors injured while illegally employed are excluded from the benefits of the workmen's compensation law (court decision).

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN VERMONT

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	38,579
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	1,277
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.31
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	12

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	510
Extraction of minerals	18
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	276
Transportation	31
Trade	163
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	1
Professional service	12
Domestic and personal service	219
Clerical occupations	47

Total 1,277

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	46,175
Average number 7-14 years attending school	43,336
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	93.9
Rank according to percentage in attendance	23

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	171.3	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	28	

PUBLICATIONS

COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIES, Montpelier, Vermont.

Biennial Report, 1922-24 (p. 18); 1924-26 (p. 26).

VERMONT COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE, Burlington, Vermont.

Rural Vermont: A Program for the Future (pp. 234-281). 1931.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

VIRGINIA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work at any gainful occupation except children of 12 in fruit and vegetable canneries, when schools are not in session.

Weakness

The exemption is a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 7 to 15 (power is given local boards to change this to 8 to 16), unless they have completed the elementary course.

The minimum length of the school term is 7 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

A qualifying provision allows the authorities to postpone indefinitely the time for the above provisions to become effective.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 44 hour week for all persons under 16, except that children of 12 working in fruit and vegetable canneries are exempt from the 6 day and 44 hour week when schools are not in session.

Weakness

The exemption is a weakness.

Night Work

Children under 16 are forbidden to work between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., except that children of 12 working in fruit and vegetable canneries are exempt when schools are not in session.

Weakness

The exemption is a weakness.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children under 16. These are issued by the school authorities on (1) signed statement showing promise of employment and nature of the work to be done, (2) documentary proof of age, (3) a certificate of physical fitness issued by a public health or school physician.

Weakness

There is no educational requirement.

Street Trades

Boys under 14 and girls under 18 years are forbidden to engage in street trades except that boys of 12 years may engage in bootblacking or selling and distributing papers, running errands, etc., between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. on days that school is not in session. Boys 12 to 16 years must have badges.

Weakness

The exemption is a weakness.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Work on farms, orchards and in gardens is specifically exempt from the minimum age, hours of work, night work and certificate provisions.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 years are forbidden to work in a fairly comprehensive list of occupations considered physically or morally dangerous, including mines and quarries.

Boys under 16 and girls under 18 are forbidden to work in any theatre, concert hall, pool hall, bowling alley or place of amusement or in any hotel, restaurant, steam laundry, or in any passenger or freight elevator.

Boys under 14 and girls under 18 are forbidden to engage in messenger service at any time, and boys under 18 and girls under 21 are forbidden to engage in night messenger work between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Weakness

The law prohibits work of persons under 16 on "dangerous machinery" but does not specifically mention: steam machinery, electrical machinery, adjusting belts, printing presses, unguarded belts; nor is work on scaffolding, heavy work in the building trades, work on railroads, about electric wires, explosives, and hoisting machines prohibited, and power is not granted to any state board to extend the list.

There is no list of physically dangerous occupations prohibited for persons 16 to 18.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors are included in the compensation law and in the case of injury to a minor knowingly employed in violation of the law, the parent may recover damages in addition to compensation.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA

(The compulsory school age was raised from 12 to 14 years in 1922 and the present age limit was fixed in 1928.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	311,915
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	25,493
Per cent of children gainfully employed	8.17
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	36

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	15,501
Extraction of minerals	188
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	3,596
Transportation	654
Trade	1,367
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	86
Professional service	59
Domestic and personal service	2,885
Clerical occupations	1,157

Total 25,493

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	382,533
Average number 7-14 years attending school	324,292
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	84.8
Rank according to percentage in attendance	41

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	159.4	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	38	

PUBLICATIONS

- FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.
 Administration of the First Child Labor Law, 1921 (pp. 129-132).
 Child Labor and the Work of Mothers on Norfolk Truck Farms. 1924.
- METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, Nashville, Tenn.
 Education and Child Labor in the Southern States. 1930.
- VIRGINIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, Roanoke, Va.
 Child Labor in Virginia. 1928.
- VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, Richmond, Va.
 Thirty-first Annual Report for Year Ending September, 1928 (pp. 79-86).
 Thirty-third Annual Report for Year Ending September, 1930 (p. 8).

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
 New York City.

WASHINGTON

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Boys under 14, girls under 16 may not be employed in any shop, store, factory, mine, or any inside employment, except a child over 12 in cases of necessity on permit from the judge.

Children under 15 may not work in any capacity during school hours unless excused from school attendance (see below).

Weakness

The exemption for children 12-14 years is a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 8 to 16 years except children who have completed high school course; children 15 years of age where necessity for employment exists; or 14 years who have attained "reasonable proficiency" in the first 8 grades or cannot profitably pursue further regular school work; or unless excused by the school superintendent for "other sufficient reasons." The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 6 months.

Children 14 to 18 not in attendance at full-time day school are required to attend continuation school for 4 hours a week, where such schools are established.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day week for minors under 18 years.

Night Work

Minors under 18 are forbidden to work after 7 p. m. or before 6 a. m., except the Industrial Welfare Committee may after investigation grant permits for the employment of girls over 16 up to 9 p. m., and boys over 16 up to 10 p. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for boys under 14, girls under 16 for work in shops, stores, factories, mines or any inside employment, or at "any labor whatever," and are issued by the judge of superior court in cases of necessity.

Persons under 18 years of age must secure a permit to leave school for work based on the requirements stated in the section *School Attendance*. These are issued by the school authorities.

Weakness

Permits should be issued on documentary proof of age, physician's certificate of physical fitness and employer's promise of work, and there should be no exemptions to the 8th grade requirement.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Neither are included in the minimum age or work permit requirements but are apparently included in the hour and night work regulations.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Boys under 16 are forbidden to work in bowling alleys and minors under 21 are not admitted to public pool or billiard halls.

Persons under 18 are forbidden to work within dangerous proximity to cables, rigging or hazardous machinery.

Girls under 18 are forbidden to work as shakers in laundries, clerks in cigar stores, messengers, as bell-hops, elevator operators, cabaret performers, in bowling alleys, shooting galleries, etc.

Persons under 18 are forbidden to engage in messenger service in cities of the first class except boys over 14 on permit from juvenile court judge, subject to limitations set by the court.

The Industrial Welfare Committee has power to make rulings regulating the work of minors, and reports that permits would not be issued for any of the employments considered dangerous, even though not specifically mentioned in the law.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors have the same rights as adults under the compensation law, but there is a 50 per cent additional penalty payable to the Industrial Accident Fund for accident to an illegally employed minor.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN WASHINGTON

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	138,645
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	4,650
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.35
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	14

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,024
Extraction of minerals	6
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,044
Transportation	264
Trade	1,225
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	14
Professional service	70
Domestic and personal service	463
Clerical occupations	540

Total 4,650

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	171,819
Average number 7-14 years attending school	162,750
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.7
Rank according to percentage in attendance	14

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	178.8	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	14	

PUBLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, Olympia, Wash.

Report for 1922-23: Apprentices and Minors (pp. 116-7).

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

Children in Fruit and Vegetable Canneries (pp. 178-184). 1930.

Joy, Arnyess. Washington's Minimum Wage Law. The Journal of Political Economy (p. 691), December, 1926.

Shields, Louise F. Labor Conditions During the 1926 Apple Harvest in Wenatchee Valley.

Monthly Labor Review (p. 13), April, 1927.

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, Olympia, Wash.

Part-time School and Junior Worker in the City of Seattle. 1929.

Copies of this analysis and analyses of other States can be secured from

THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,

New York City.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 years are forbidden to work in any gainful occupation except that outside of school hours boys of 12 and over may be employed in mercantile establishments and business offices.

Weakness

The exemption for boys 12 to 14 years is a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for children 7 to 16 years, unless 14 years and employed, or in case of destitution of the parent or guardian of the child, or for other causes accepted as valid by the county superintendent.

The minimum length of the school term is 8 months.

Attendance at continuation school for at least 4 hours a week is compulsory for persons 14 to 16 lawfully employed who have not completed the 8th grade.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for children under 16 years in any gainful occupation.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not be employed in any gainful occupation between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children 14 to 16 years. These are issued by the school authorities on (1) a statement showing promise of employment from the prospective employer (2) proof of age (3) school record showing the child has completed the 6th grade (4) a certificate of physical fitness issued by the school medical inspector or public health officer.

The grade requirement is waived for vacation permits issued to children 14 to 16; and for part-time permits for boys 12 and over to work in mercantile establishments and business offices outside of school hours.

Weakness

The completion of the 8th grade should be required.

Street Trades

There is no regulation of street trades.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Both are specifically exempt from the provisions of the child labor law relative to age, hours of work, and night work.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Children under 16 are prohibited from employment in mines, quarries, tunnels and excavations and in certain forms of theatrical work. A committee consisting of the state commissioners of labor and health, and the superintendent of schools is empowered to declare occupations physically or morally dangerous for children under 16 and to forbid their employment therein.

Weakness

The following occupations are not prohibited for children under 16 years: adjusting belts, working around dangerous or poisonous acids, dyes or gases, dangerous electrical machinery, laundering machinery, printing presses, scaffolding, steam machinery, unguarded belts, electric wires, explosives, elevators, hoisting machines, railroads, heavy work in the building trades, oiling, wiping and cleaning machinery in motion, bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms.

There is no prohibition of physically dangerous occupations for persons between 16 and 18 and no power is granted to any state board to declare occupations dangerous for persons of this age.

Workmen's Compensation

Minors injured while illegally employed are excluded from the benefits of the workmen's compensation law.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN WEST VIRGINIA

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	191,299
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	7,431
Per cent of children gainfully employed	3.88
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	19

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	4,112
Extraction of minerals	472
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,096
Transportation	269
Trade	460
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	14
Professional service	32
Domestic and personal service	746
Clerical occupations	230

Total 7,431

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	239,199
Average number 7-14 years attending school	213,053
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	89.1
Rank according to percentage in attendance	34

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6	164.7	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	36	

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THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE,

331 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

WISCONSIN CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

Children under 14 are forbidden to work in any gainful occupation, except that children 12 or over may be employed during vacation periods in any store (not in any drug store nor in the delivery of merchandise), office, mercantile establishment, warehouse, telegraph, telephone or public messenger service, in their place of residence.

Weakness

The exemption of children of 12 years is a weakness.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session in cities of the first class, 8 months in any other city, 6 months in any town or village, for children between 7 and 16 years of age unless they have completed the 8th grade, or unless 14 years and employed.

The minimum length of the school term prescribed by law is 8 months.

Attendance at continuation school is required for minors between 14 and 18 years who have not completed a 4-year high school course. Attendance for one-half of every school day is required until the end of the school term in which the person becomes 16 years of age, and thereafter for 8 hours a week.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for children under 16 in any occupation, and an 8 hour day, 48 hour week under 18 years in cigar shops and factories.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not be employed between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Work Permits

Permits are required for all children between 14 and 17 years. These are issued by the Industrial Commission on (1) documentary proof of age, (2) a school record showing completion of 8th grade, or 9 years attendance in school, excluding kindergarten, (3) a written promise of employment. A physical examination is mandatory in Milwaukee and elsewhere optional with issuing officer.

Vacation permits are issued to children over 12 without educational record.

Weakness

Physical examination should be mandatory.

Street Trades

Boys under 12 and girls under 18 cannot engage in street trades, and boys under 14 may not engage in street trades other than selling newspapers and periodicals. A permit is required for boys under 17 and night work prohibited between 7:30 p. m. and 5 a. m., but boys of 14 may distribute newspapers and periodicals at 4 a. m.

Weakness

The age should be 14 for boys in all street trades, and work should not be permitted before 6 a. m.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Agriculture is specifically exempt from the Child Labor Law, but the Industrial Commission may regulate the work of children under 16 in industrialized agriculture. Under this power, they have established for children under 14 in the beet fields an 8 hour day, 48 hour week, prohibited work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., and prohibited employment during school hours unless the 8th grade has been completed.

Certificates are required for children under 17 for full time employment in domestic service and for employment during school hours, in cities where vocational schools are maintained. They may work *without* permits in domestic service during vacations and, if they are not truants or deficient in their studies, after school hours.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

Employment in two lists of occupations and places considered physically or morally dangerous for children under 16 and between 16 and 18 (mines and quarries included) is forbidden, and the Child Labor Commission has power to extend both lists.

Children under 16 may be employed in specified forms of theatrical work as singing, playing musical instruments, with a permit from the Commission or a judge. Children under 14 may be so employed on a permit if accompanied by their parents.

Persons under 17 may not work in bowling alleys, pool rooms and billiard halls.

Messenger work is prohibited for girls under 18 at any time; for boys under 16 between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.; and boys under 21 in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class cities between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. No female under 21 may be employed as bell-hop in hotels.

The Industrial Commission, under its power to refuse permits where children seem physically unable to perform the intended labor, may prohibit the employment of children under 16 in occupations where no specific ruling has been made.

Workmen's Compensation

Treble compensation is awarded to minors injured in prohibited occupations, and double compensation to those injured while at work in lawful employments but without the required permit.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

(The present educational requirement for work permits was established in 1921.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	308,468
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	15,684
Per cent of children gainfully employed	5.08
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	24

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	5,471
Extraction of minerals	7
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	5,515
Transportation	288
Trade	1,678
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	5
Professional service	58
Domestic and personal service	1,267
Clerical occupations	1,395

Total 15,684

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	372,123
Average number 7-14 years attending school	351,629
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	94.5
Rank according to percentage in attendance	17

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session		
1925-6	178.2	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	16	

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WYOMING

CHILD LABOR LAW

Minimum Age for Employment

There is no age restriction other than the 16 year limit for work at dangerous employment and the restrictions under the compulsory school attendance law.

Weakness

There should be a 14 year age limit for employment at any gainful occupation.

School Attendance

Attendance is compulsory for the entire session for all children between 7 and 16 years inclusive, who have not completed the 8th grade, except that the pupils to whom "the provision of the act would work a hardship" may be excused by the written consent of the district board.

The minimum length of the school term established by law is 8 months.

There is no continuation school law.

Weakness

The power of the district board to excuse pupils to whom the law would "work a hardship," is a weakening of the law.

Hours of Work

There is an 8 hour day, 6 day and 48 hour week for children under 16 years.

Night Work

Children under 16 may not be employed between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Work Permits

There is no legal provision for a work permit. The section of the law which provides for a permit measuring up to the standards of the Committee, is nullified by a phrase which limits its application to the dangerous occupations in which children between 14 and 16 may not work at all.

Street Trades

There is no street trades law.

Agriculture and Domestic Service

Both are specifically exempted from the hour and night work provisions.

Dangerous Trades and Occupations

The employment of children under 16 is forbidden in a comprehensive list of occupations physically or morally dangerous (including mines and quarries) and the Child Labor Commission has power to extend this list.

Weakness

Occupations not prohibited for persons under 16 years are: work around dangerous or poisonous acids or gases, scaffolding, in tunnels, around unguarded belts, and heavy work in the building trades, on railroads, about electric wires, operating elevators and hoisting machines, work in bowling alleys, pool or billiard rooms.

The 16 year limit applies only to specified forms of theatrical work such as gymnast, wire or rope walker, etc.

There is no night messenger law.

There is no prohibition of occupations dangerous for persons between 16 and 18 years.

Workmen's Compensation

A minor has the same right as an adult under the compensation law. There is no extra compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION IN WYOMING

(The child labor and compulsory school attendance laws were both strengthened in 1923.)

CHILD LABOR—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 10-15 years inclusive	20,387
Number of children gainfully employed, 10-15 years inclusive	608
Per cent of children gainfully employed	2.98
Rank of state according to percentage of children not employed	6

Distribution of Child Laborers

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	307
Extraction of minerals	23
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	58
Transportation	52
Trade	67
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	...
Professional service	4
Domestic and personal service	57
Clerical occupations	40
Total	608

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—U. S. CENSUS 1920

Total population 7-14 years	26,465
Average number 7-14 years attending school	24,554
Per cent 7-14 years attending school	92.8
Rank according to percentage in attendance	30

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM—U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Average number of days schools were in session 1925-6.	170.2	Average for U. S. 169.3
Rank according to length of school term	30	

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